VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1861.

NO. 9584.

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Schools.

MR. L. F. EMERSON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on Wodnesday Applications may be made personally or hy letter a fo. 6 Aliston st. WStai MStel jy 3 MR. C. SIEDHOF'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will re-open on MONDAY, September 276.

Personal apullation may be made at his School-rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, on Wedneadays and Sourdays, between the hours of 11 and 2; or by letter directed 27 Bowdein street.

MWStc jy 13

THE AUTUMN SESSION OF MISS E In the AUTURIA SESSION OF MISS E.

J. WIITTIER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 21 Temple place, will commence Sept. 9 and continue
16 weeks. Pupils coinfitted for the session or a quarter
Prior to July 25, applications may be made to the Princi
pai, 17 Edinbero' Street, or at the school raom. After
which time, address box 1813 Boston.

MWSWY jy t5

ONCORD HALL SCHOOL FOR YILING LADIES. The next term will begla September 23d. Circulars giving the course of instruction and the charges for this several departments may be found at Mr. Folson's stone, corner of Shawmat evenue and Concord st., or will be sent by mail, on application through the Boston Post Office to the undersigned by 12 It MWS2w Principal.

MRS. FREDERICK HODGES begs to inform her friends in Boston and vicinity that she will re-open her School In September next. French will be spoken at all times, and particular pains taken with the spoken at all times, and particular pains taken with the studied pursued in that language. A Study Class, as usual, for l'olliteal Histories, French and English Literature, end an acquantianes with the fine arts. Frivate Classas will be formed in Elocuition. Criticians, &c., for young indies who have 187 school. Circulars wha full particulars and the highest Boston and English references, may be obtained at Urbino's Foroign Store, where lettors and applications can be addressed, or at Mrs. Hodges's private resideuce, 19 Essex street. W8tc my 15

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For circulars pleasa address the Principal, No. 26 Pemberton square, or personal acplication may be made as above through July and after the 1st of Sept.

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28 Cases DRESS FABRICS, chiefly Grey Mixed ulted to the present demand. This day landing and for eale by the package or otherwise.

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CONWAY HOUSE. CONWAY,
N. II., Is now open. A few boardors can be accommodated with good rooms, at very modernate prices. Stages leave this house every morning for the Glon and Crawford Houses, also for
Centro Herber, Winnipcsaukio Lako, Dover, and Portland, Me.
Teams furnished for excursions. Horses ond carriages LANCASTER HOUSE-LANCAS-

LANCASTER HOUSE—LANCASTER, MASS. This house, located in the old town of lancaster, Worecester county, known far and countries wide, for its charming rural scenery, beautiful cline, tine drives, good reads, the Nashua river gliding through its very centre, is now open for gliding through its very centre, is now open for The house has been recently fitted up with all the modern conveniences, het and cold haths, and well furnished is every respect. Connected withit are bowling alleys, &c.; also good stable accommedations, with ceparate carriego house; five nimites's walk from reliroed station. No pains will be spared to make the house an ngreeable home for ile guests. The patronage of the public is respectfully adletted.

My 18 copant Propriet.

Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOLFBORO'.

N. H., on Lake Winniplecogeo. This hotel will be epen for the necommodntion of aummer visitors on the first day of June. It has recently been put in perfect order, and the proprietor will use overy exortion to make his house will be on may give him their patronage. He sae seen tim his lerms will be considerably July. He would suggest that it might be advantageous to those who have not siready decided upon a location for the summer, to come and view hie house ond lisantroundings before making arrangements clasewhere.

A livery slable is connected with the hetel, and a delly line of stages runs to North Conwny, making the route the mest destraile one for persons traveiling to that place.

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WENDELL PHILLIPS, GARRISON, Wall the reformers, and the great celebrities in the po-litical, military, ilterary, musical and dramatic world. Card portraits of the ebeve for eale, wholesale and retail, at the Fancy Goods Warchouse of GEORGE S. TOLMAN, my 8 133 Washington street.

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Many, since the grent discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to indinto his Restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and goine, being entried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistess sway. Rend the following:

identical; but they have all come and goine, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the lied to its resistless sway. Rend the following:

PROF. O. J. Wood & Co. Gents: The letter I wroto you in 1836, concerning your valumbic liair Restorative, and which you lieve published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerons inaq', lest touching the facts in the case. The fungities are, its; is it a fact as no my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of oil therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To sill cam and do answer invariably—Yes. My hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To sill cam and do answer invariably—Yes. My hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To sill cam and do answer invariably—Yes. My hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To sill cam and do answer invariably—Yes. My hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To sill cam and do answer invariably—Yes. My hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To sill cam and do answer invariably—Yes. My hair still continue to be ingood or sill and the color of the face, when if care were used in wiphing the face in close comection with the whiskers, the same result in one of the face, when if care were used in wiphing the face in close comection with the winter and sale of verious compounds a well as that, it has, no doubt, been basely indicated the color of the face, when it can be good; as there is so much fraud the minum face of the good; as there is so much fraud the minum face; nucle to good; as there is so much fraud the minum face; nucle to good as ever, and hundreds have cannined it with eurprise, as I am now My years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; nucle to prove this face I send you few or face; nucle to good as ever, and hundreds have cannot be fall and the price

BOSTON RVKNING TRANSCRIPT. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (SUNDATS EXCAPTED.) HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, Proprieters.

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each month..... cents per single copy.

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EVENING TRANSCRIPT WEDNESDAY EVENING. JULY 24, 1861.

THE BARD'S SUMMONS TO WAR. BY EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

Leaning ageinst a broken parapet,
Alaue with Thought, mused Caradoc the Bord
When a voice smute blin, and he turned and met
A gaze, prophetle to its sed regard
Beside blin, solemn with his hundred years,
Spoke the arch blerarch of the Cymrian seers:—

"In vine through yan dull stapor of despair Sound Geralut's trump and Owalue's battle-or In value where you rude clamar storms the air, The Cauucil Chiefs atom maddening mutiny; From Trystan's mail the lina heart is gane, Aud on the breach stands Laucelat alonc! Drivelling the wise, and impatent the strang!
Fast into night the life of Freedam dies;
Awske, Light-Bringer, wake, bright soul of soag!
Kindler, reviver, re-creatar, rise!
Crown thy great missium with thy parting breath,
And teach to hasis the Bard's disdain af death!"

'Sa be it, O vatce from Heaven," the Bard replied;
"Some grateful tears may yet embalm my name;
Ever for human love my youth hath sighed,
And human love's divinest form ie lame.
Is the dream erring? chall the sang remain?
Say, can one l'oct ever live in vain?"

Then rose the Bard, and smilingly mastrung
His harp af lyary sheen, from shaulders broad;
Kissing the hand that doamed his life, he sprung
Light from the shattered wall,—and swiftly stroe
Where, herdlike huddled in the central space,
Drauped, in dull pause, the cowering populaco.

Slaw, pitying, soft it gildes,—the liquid lay,— Sad with the burthen at the Sluger's soul; Into the heart it called its lulling way; Wave upon wave the golden river stole; Hushed to his feet furnetful Famine orept, And Wae, reviving, veiled the eyee that wept.

Then stern, and harsh, clashed the ascending strain, ic ling of ille more dismal yet in sturo; Rough with the fran af the griuding chain, Due with the curse of slavery evermore; Wild shrieks fram lips beloved pale warriors hear, Her child's last death-graan rends the mather's ear?

Then trembling hands instinctive griped the swords;
And men unquiet sought each other's eyes;—
Loud into namp sanorous swell the chords!
Like linked legions march the meladies!
Till the full repture swept the Bard along,
And e'er the listeners rushed the starm at song!

And the Dead spake! From calrns and kingly The Heroes called;—and Saiats from earliest shrines.
And the Land spoke!—Mellifluons river-waves;
Dim fauests swful with the raar of pines;
Mysterlous caves, Iram legend-hausted deeps;
And torrects flashing from untradden steeps;—

The Lond af Freedom called upon the Free!
All Nature apoke; the cisrions of the wind;
The argan swell of the mojestic sea;
The choral sters; the Universal mind
Spoke, like the voice fram which the world began,
"Na chiln for Nature and the Saul af Man!"

As leaps the war-fire on the heacon hills, as reaps the war-hire on the heacon lills,
Leapt in each heart the infly flame divine;
As info sunlight flash the malicar rills,
Flashed the glod claymorea, lightening line an
liue;
From cloud ta cloud as thunder speeds along,
From rank ta rank rushed forth the cheral song.

Woman and child—all caught the fire af men; To its own Heaven that Allelula rang; Lile to the spectres had returned agalu; And from the grave an armed Nation aprang.

Mr. Editor:-Who does not recollect the great anxiety which prevailed at the time of the departure of the Fourth Regiment for Fort Moarce est that great stronghold should fall into the hands of the enemies of the Union ere the troops reached their destination? From what I heard and saw at a visit to the Fort, last week, there is abundant reason to believe that but for the early arri val of these hrave troops, that far-famed forcress would soon have been in the haads of the rehels and once there it would have east thousands

man to havo retaken lt. Of the various descriptions of this fortress which I have read, all have been void of one im. pertant point, viz., its locality. The general impression is that it commands the mouth of tho Chesapeake; hut the voyageur who expects to find it there is not a little surprised when he learns that it is nearly twenty miles distant.

The great importance of this fortress lies in its commanding the passage up and down the Chesapeake at a point about nine miles below the mouths of the Elizabeth and James rivers. The width of the Chesapeako at this point is less than three and a half miles; and large vessels have to come quito near the fort ero they pass up or

dewn. The side of the fort which fuces the sea has one tier of casement guns and n row of barbette guns; hut on the landward side the only defence is the harbette guns. Nearly nll of these guns have been mounted by the Massachusetts Fourth Regi ment; the preciso number which are in position ! da not recollect; but there are platforms for abou two hundred. These guns are all of very great ealibre,—some of them carry ten-inch shot and

Inside the fort are several dwelling houses and barracks for the officers and men. Outside, there is a hotel, nomarket, several dwelling and store houses, a saleen, a machine shop, etc. The hotel is at present occupied as a hospital. On the piazza were a lurge number who had heen wounded in the Great Bethel fight; among them I neticed two of Duryce's Zenaves; each one had lost an arm, and yet the poor fellows appeared to be ia fine spirits.

Seeing a crowd around the door of the "mar ket," I was templed to look in; but nothing was visible except flies. At a little distance from the "market" is the Salcon (so called); the keeper advertises lager, icc-water and lemonade. Being thirsty, I called for lemonade; and instantly glass was put in my hands. I thought it had strange color, and different tasto from the beverago of the same name which we have in the North, and my curiosity prompted mo to lock iato the vessel from which it had been taken; and what was my surpriso, when I discovered in to bo a beef barrel! "De puach sour, massa? Here's more sugar."

HAMPTON. Hampton is an old country town-the village s about two miles from the fert, and in n north westerly direction. I was informed that at the time of the arrival of the Massaeliusetts troops. the secessionists were holding a meeting "to see If it be expedient to burn the town;" fortunately, hefere they could act upon the matter, n repor came that the troops were close at hand, and the rehels fled before lighting the torch. At a little distance hovond the town is a hreastwork which has been thrown up by the "overlasting niggor." The pickets extend about half a milo heyond tho breastwork, and generally, the sentiaels are statiened in the cornfields or bushes. It is a hoautiful sight to see the glistoning bayonets moving to and fro among the bushes, while the sentinel is

entirely hid. At night the ery "Who goes there?" is often heard; and not unfrequently the report of a gun immediately follows the challenge. The sleeping | Thames.

too powerful to be human are heard, the soldlers know that some unfortunate heg has tried to pass

the sentinel without giving the countersign. At Hampton is ex-President Tyler's summer residence; it is now the headquarters of a New York regiment. In the flower garden is an agency for the sale of lager beer, and all the German so diers who are off duty can always he found thero. The house is hy far the best looking one which I saw ia Hampton,-and that Is not saying much. Ahout midway hetween Hampton and Fortress Monroe were encamped Duryce's (not Duryca) Zouaves. This regiment was composed of the finest body of men I ever saw.

NEWPORT NEWS. Newport News is about eight miles from Fort Moaroe, and in a westerly direction. It is at the mouth of the James River. My time at Old Point being limited. I was unable to visit this place, but from the soldiers I learned that it is stroagly for-

SEWALL'S POINT. . This noted place is threa and one-third miles from Fortress Monroe, and is the nearest land to the Fert on the opposite side of the bay. With the aaked eye nothing but dense woods can be seen; they appear to grow very near the water's edge. With the telescope great banks of sand can be seen among the trees. This has evidently heen thrown up hy the action of the sea. The hatteries at this place are on the side of the point which is invisible from Fort Monroe. From Newport News the batteries are, I helieve, easily discernible. Steamboats come down most every day from Norfolk to Sewall's Point, and come out

about Old Point, yet none of these vessels ever disturh them! In order to assist Fort Monreo in commanding the passage up and down the Bay at Old Point, a fort was ordered to be built out in the sheal water, about three-fourths of a mile from the land. When partly finished it began to sink, and went down many feet. It was rebuilt, and sunk as before; and finally it was ahandoned. This place is called the Rip Raps; nor does it helic its name. It heing about half a mile nearer Sewall's Peint than Fert Monroa, Sawyer's guns are mounted there, and occasionally throw shells over among

in plain sight of the dozen war ships which lie

the hatteries at Sewall's Point. THE OBEAT GUNS. Who liss not heard of the Floyd and Union guns? The former is temperarily mounted on the beach at Old Point, where experiments were made with it n year or two age. The solitary seatinel with loaded gun and fixed hayonet will allow no one to come within n red or twe of it. This gun earries a ball of fifteen inches. Its extreme raage has never been ascertained. The Union gun has recently arrived at the fort, and close to the beach where it was unloaded. This oun is rifled and earries a shot, I should judge. of about ten inches in diameter. I was told at Washington that these guns were to be mounted on the Rip Raps. They will be as useless there

as in their present position. Late in the afterneon of the 17th instant, the steumer S. R. Spaulding weighed anchor, and a eouple of hours later I had last sight of tha Gibralter of the Western world. 11. P. T.

THE PUNEIO LANDS. A writer in the last North American Review furnishes an interesting account of the public lands of the United States. and the action Congress has taken from time to time in regard to this vast domain. Ho states the area of public lands yet unoccupied in tho limits of the United States amounts to upward of one million four hundred and seventyght thousand square miles: a surface out of which thirty-seven States may he formed as large as the State of Ohio. Of this area the Indian title is extinguished to ohly about an eighth part, and the remainder is therefore not vet subject to settlement. After a review of tho whole subject, the writer argues in favor of the "homestead principle," and says it is entitled to a fair trial, and the sooner it is tried the better.

He thus concludes: Every one knows that the commerce of our seaboard cities diffuses its influence to the remotest limits of the country. Just as widespread is the benefit of agriculture; and while its gauial lahors conduca to those virtues which are the ornament and security of society, its multiplied products increase the common plenty and invigorate the strength of the nation. The three great powers of Europe—England, France, and Russin—are expending millions upon millions of money in the development of the inclustrial resources of their vest territorial possessions. The extremes of cli-Every one knows that the commerce of our seavast territorial possessions. The extremes of their mate cease to be an obstacle in the pathwny of their enterprise. In the coastruction of canals for irrigation and railroads for transportation, they are converting vast nreas into productive plantations. And they will seek to turn the emigration of Europe to those new fields of labor. In these conquests of peace, compared with which the triconquests of peace, compared with which the triumplis of war are empty and barren, they will
restore opulence to the Old World, and rear a dominion exceeding all the wonders of the meient
East in majesty and grandeur. Shall our country
lag behind in the great work of physical development? Shall we go an expending millians of do!lars annually in sisting milliary posts on the frontier,—posts which are inadequate to protect overland ravellers against the depredations of wandering and hostile tribes of lodians,—and leave our wide, imperial domain uncecupied and unsettled? Rather let us adopt the more truly econantical policy of encouraging their early set-

lemeut. "OUR RIVER." The New Eugland Poet, John G. Whittier, whase songs so beautifully sketch the scenery and the listory of the Merrimae val-ley, wrote the poem to be found on the first page today, for the Ashby pienic at the Laurels. It ley, wrote the peem to be found on the first page today, for the Ashby pienie at the Laurels. It first appeared in print is the Atlantie Monthly. It will be read with pleasure, and every dweller upon the river will thank the bard for the praise—the well merited praise—be hestows upon our heautiful strenn. Ilis allusion to Brissot will be understood, when it is remembered that the young Frenchman visited this locality and was so impressed with the scenery that he did not fail often mention it an his return to France: as Whittier to mention it an his return to France; as Whittier says, it trescoed, in his sleep, his prison walls with gladness. We who have lived upon its banks may less appreciate the gentle and beautiful Merrinae; but Bayard Taylor, ufter he had visited the noblest rivers of every quarter of the globa, standing upon Powow Hill and laaking over aur city and over the heaches to the sea, affirmed that his eyes never before beheld such quiet loveliness. Newburyport Harald.

A Novel Business. The Paris correspondent of the London Express saya: "A company has just been started, on strictly High Church principles, for the sale of a newly-invented winding sheet for burials. 'It is high time,' says the prospectus, 'that man, on quitting this life, should cease to be frightful or ridiculous; he is frightful for roughly and ridiculous if if wrapped in a common sheet, and ridiculous if dressed in his ordinary mundane attire. The newly-invented winding-sheet supplies n dosideratum; the religious emblems with which it is ornamented make it a costume the aspect of which inspires nothing but feelings of consoling resignation. The company promises 30 per cent, dividends. N. B. Table linen is also supplied by the company on the most mederate terms.

A GREAT FIRE OF FORMER DAYS. Baker, in his "Chronicle," says that the greatest fire that ever happened in London, previous to that of 1666, was in the 20th of William I, or 1086, which had as its seene London Bridge, and commenced on the Southwark side, and consumed all the houses from the west to the east gate. By seme accident the fire extended in such directions as to hem in the numerous crowds that were assembled to help the distressed, when the poor sufferers, to avoid the flames, threw themselves over the bridge into the harges and boats; but many of these sinking hy people crowding into them, and others missing them, 3000 were drowned in the

soldiers are instantly on their feet, and if greans | FURTHER PARTICULARS OF | gust Van Allen, New York 35th; W. E. Reed,

LISTS OF THE KILLED AND

WOUNDED.

CAUSE OF THE PANIC. SIX PIECES OF ARTILLERY

RETAKEN.

A POWERFUL ARMY BEING OR-GANIZED.

OVER 60,000 MEN AND SEVERAL BAT-TERIES ACCEPTED.

ARREST OF TRAITORS.

Washington, 23d. Our lesses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed fell short of 1000.

The rebels did not follow our retreating forces

The rebels did not follow our retreating forces after passing Bull's Run.

Col. Einstein, of the Pennsylvania 26th, returned to the battle field about 11 o'cleck on Sunday night and hrought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomae last eveniag. He reports the field clear, and not an energy in sight.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganlzing a powerful army.

Within the last twenty-four heurs over 60,000 fresh men with a number of batteries of artillery have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to the national capital. Ten now reglments will be in Baltimore by evening. The response from every quarter has been most gratifyiag and truly patrictie.

The fellowing letter received by Capt. Tyler,

The following letter received by Capt. Tyler, seems to indicate that some troops must have steed their ground at Centreville, and that the troops did not advance immediately, if at all. HEADQUARTERS, nesr Centreville, July 22.
Capt. Tyler, Assistant Comd'g General, Alexania: For God's sako send me some forago. I

have 325 horses and nothing for them to eat. CAPT. GIRSON, of Franklin's Brigade. The state of affairs at Alexandrin does nat seem The state of affairs at Alexandrin does not seem to indicate that we hold a position more advanced than before the march hegan. No persons are allowed to pass beyond the lines, which seem to he four or five miles. So stringent is this regulation that a lady in the perils of childbirth was refused permission to go to her home in Fairfax county, where the had left her children.

The atmost excitement continues in Alexandria and the chilgrens seem to anticipate an advance

and the citizens seem to anticipate an advance of the rehels within forty-eight hours. It is known, however, that Manassas Railroad Is unobstructed as far as Springfield, and the London read as far as Uptun, is also unclistructed.

But fifty men of Company E, Capt. Severige, of
the Fire Zouaves, have returned, out of ninetyseven. They were immediately returned to their old post, and the arduous duty of guarding the government warehouses at Alexandria. This

eonipany formed the extremo right of the Zou-aves, and formed three times under a hot fire. All four of the sergennts were wounded. The following are among their easualties: KILLED.

Thomas W. Chambers, — Sanderson, Gilbert Brower, and Sergeant Leary. They were left on SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. Sergeant Weeks, last an nrm; privates Post, Reter, Delmotte, Innes (shat in hoth legs), Botts, Franklin, Holliday and Waterhausa. The following wounded have been brought into the Hospital at Georgetown: James Caswoll, 4th Maine; John McCreeran, Sergeant R. C. Kelley, John Hayes, John O'Keefe, Corporal Henry Rice, Mathew Dailey, John Kllahan, Pat Riley, Richard John Hayes, John O'Keete, Corporal Henry Rice, Mathew Dailey, John Killahan, Pat Riley, Richard A. Kelley, James Hyland, Wm. Chosey, Peter Gillery, Joseph Gallagher, Thomas Sheenan, Daniel Thyan, all of N. Y. 69th; A. S. Mainerd, H. Ginley, C. A. Garvin, R. J. Simpson, Wm. Fuller, S. M. Preston, J. W. Marden, G. Maynard, J. D. Bahan, W. S. Dyneh, D. M. Bend, Henry MeDaniels, Cornelius Lehrwin, of the Wisconsin 2d; Joseph Dayton, G. T. Newton, 3d Conn.; James Card, 2d Mnine: Christopher Cummings, N. Y. 69th; Jehn T. Aiken, N. Y. 33d; Thomas J. Winton, 3d Conn.; C. C. Mills, 1st. Conn.; J. B. Glimore, 1st Minn.; Charles McElroy, 1st Conn.; J. D. Wilson, 2d N. Y. Volunteers; Florence Dingham, 2d Mich.; C. Baker, 13th N. Y.; Frederick Scherberg, 1st Minn.; James A. Gault, 13th N. Y.; James Duffy, do.; Pat Gusmigan and Thomas Welch, 75th N. Y.; D. M. Mason, John Falrose and Geo, Craig, 3d Maine; G. Mitchell, 70th N. Y.; C. Fluntford, N. Y. 13th.

J. Frszier, Corporal New York 79th; John Car-penter, 3d U. S. Infautry; Geo. W. Kennedy, Corporal New York, 79th; Henry R. McCullum,

penter, 3d U. S. Infautry; Geo. W. Kennedy, Corporal New York 79th; Henry R. McCullum, 2d Wisconsin; J. Flannery, do; A. Bugbee, do; O. D. Gladding, 2d Infurtry; W. Jenkins, 3d Maine Volunteers; G. W. Smith, 11th New York; Ashor A. Walker, do; J. S. Reet, 2d New York; E. B. Blarston, 4th Maine; D. G. Riley, 2d New York; Carl Erbael, 2d U. S. Artillery; Michael Maher, 11th New York Volunteers: W. H. Gordon, 4th Maine; J. B. St. Clare, Licut. Now York 79th; Gudbell Woonser, 2d Wiscensin; Roderick Black, New York 79th; Jacob Schaff, 3d Connectient; M. Malcolm, New York 79th; Brownson Dunhar, Vermont 2d; H. Ames, New York 14th; C. C. Bushee, Wisconsin 2d; W. Rouse, do; C. C. Dowe and Licut. A. A. Meridan, do; S. Sullivan, New York 69th; A. McKeau, New York 13th; J. W. Burgess, 1st Connecticut; Barney Mulligan, New York 38th; W. Dutcher, Wisconsin 2d; C. A. Keyes, do; Colonel Marston. New Hampshire 2d—by musket ball, arm broken and wounded in the breast—doing well; Capt. Hiram Rollins, New Hampshire 2d—shot in sheulder, severe wound—will recover; Capt. Gapt. Hiram Rollins, New Hampshire 2d—shot in shender, severe wound—will recover; Capt. Todd, Brattlebero', Vermont 2d—shot in throat, hall passing completely through, within one inch of jugular vein—will recover; Major Gilmore, Vermont 2d, of Montpelier—wrist shattered by Minie rifle ball, not dangerous; private Heming, Montpelier, Vt. 2d, wounded in the thigh by rifle ball; Col. Lawrence, Massachusetts 5th, shot in the shoulder, and also wounded in the abdamen by splinters of wood, in no dauger; Capt. Gordon, Massachusetts 11th, dead from his wounds; Andrew Hill and F. Nelson, privates Vermont 2d, wounded in legs with rifle halls, not very serlous; Lieut. Wall, or Hall, New York Sth, wounded by fragment of a shell, soriously; Lieut. Lorraire, of Sherman's Battery, painfully wounden in his foot hy a hall; Priestly Oldham and Craig, 2d regiment Artillery, dead.

James M. Gouldrich, New York Sth; W. B. Smith, Fire Zouaves; William Forden, Naw York 14th; J. K. Mason, New York 27th; J. B. Preston, Cennecticut 1st.

Connecticut 1st.

The following are the wounded at the camp of the New York 27th (Camp Anderson), Franklin square: N. Wright, hall in thigh; C. Dick, flesh wound; J. W. Builer, fractured rihs; Sergeant G. Williamson, de; James Williams, hall in thigh.

Lieut. Phillips, slightly wounded; S. J. Steele, hayonet wound in the ahdomen; C. Miller, wrist wound; W. J. Randall, wound in the thigh. eticut lst. Thomas Betts, thumb shot off; Lieut. A. C. Thomas Betts, thumb shot on; Ineut. A. U. Jackson, wound in arm; Capt. Rogers, wound in shoulder; D. D. Carpenter, wound in thigh; Sargent L. D. Button, do; Frank Speneer, do.; James Lester, limb fractured; N. Signparks, killed. The above are all the casualties in the 27th.

above are all the casualties in the 27th.

In the same camp are the following Fire Zouaves: W. Dryer, wounded In the arm, leg and
hack with balls (he marched all the wny hack);
A. Shields, wounded in the back by splinters;
Jerry Ryan, do. Others were brought in later,
and some slightly wounded who walked in. Capt.
Wiley was wounded in both arms. Capt. Dowway wounded on the fold and his hady were mey was wounded on the field, and his bedy was afterwards found literally cut to pieces. It was afterwards found literally cut to pieces. It was cut into four quarters.

Tho following additional wounded were taken to the Washington infirmary today: Samuel Eddy, Now York 27th; William Derritt, do; James Hogan, New York 69th; Henry Yulo, Vormont 2d; M. L. Phillips, Wisconsin 2d.

John Sullivan, New Jersey 3d; E. B. Simonds, Minnesota 1st; Lieut. J. S. Merrill, Maino 5th, Henry Storms, Vermont 3d; Corporal Lord, Maino 3d; S. C. Mecks, Fire Zouaves; Robert Dyer, do; M. Carter, do.

THE BATTLE.

gust Van Allen, New York 35th; W. E. Reed, Maine 2d; Geo. A. Farrell, Maine 1st.

A. C. Sirickland, do; Gould Matthews, Maine 2d; Wm. Fanktord, Fire Zouaves; Thos. Crosley, Wisconsin 2d; Charles Holmes, New Hampshire 2d; Hugh MeLaughlin, New York 38th.

Dr. B. Buckstone, Maine 5tn; Dr. A. Allen, 3d, and Dr. A. A. C. Williams of the 1st (whose regiments were not in the action, but who volunteered to go with the Fire Zouaves) were takan prisances, the two first at the hospital and the latter on the battle field after heing wounded.

The number of killed, wounded and missing in the Vermont 2d is less than fifty. This number will probably he lessened by detached mon yet to report themselves. The regiment is in camp at their old quarters.

Captain Todd of Brattlebore', wounded in the throat, and Sergeant Gurnan, in the wrist, are doing well.

doing well.

Licut. Hobart Hitchcock of the Maino corps, while gallantly engaged with a battery, was instantly killed by a shot from a rifled cannon. The number killed in the engagement is small. The wounded are doing well.

LATER. No official returns of the dead and wounded have yet been made out. .
It may be safely stated that no Federal troops

It may be safely stated that no Federal troops in a body are cither at or south of Fairfax Court House. Gen. McDawell is at Arlington.

Col. A. S. Schimmellang of Philadelphia arrived today and tendered a regiment of 1040 men, a large part of whom have seen service in Europe. Nearly all the officers are Prussians, who have distinguished themselves in service. The regiment has been accepted by the Government.

This afternoon Dr. Bell of Prince Georges connections are presented by the Government. This afternoon Dr. Bell of Prince Georges conn-try, Maryland, was arrested here on a charge of uttering treasonable language against the Gov-ernment. He would have been hung by a meb but for the active interference of army cavalry officers, a squad of whom assisted to take him to

Henry Barrow and J. D. Catlin of Georgetown, were also arrested and jailed on a charge of conspiring against the Government. Ten prisoners were brought in today by our cavalry, among whom was Lieut. Col. Boone. They are Georgians, North and South Carolinians and Missisters.

Hey are deergans, North that South Caroninana and Virginians.

Gen. McClellan is expected here tomerrow. His presence is awaited with much anxiety. His appointment is highly popular among the troops and distinguished civilians here congregated.

Some batteries and single pieces of artillery supposed to have been lost on Suaday, are being breacht in cafely.

brought in sofely. Among the pieces thus far re-seived are the 32-paundar rifled guns. The entire loss in killed, wounded and missing of the Mossachusetts 5th ls stated at 25, the New York 4th at 100, and bath the Ohio 1st and 2d at A Zonave, who was taken prisoner with six others, and who subsequently effected an escape, arrived here tonight with a broken handen or one wrist. He reports that the Zouaves were treated with Indian harharity by the rebels, many

heing pinioned to trees and tormented with bay nets thrust at them.

The loss of the 71st New York is not more than 50 killed and 100 wounded. This regiment was mustered out of the service today, their term having expired Sunday.

On the hattle field balls were found of the pattern used in the English army, showing that the rehels use arms of English manufacture.

rchels use arms of English manufacture.

I have just returned from Alexandria, but could not get out of the pickets in tha vicinity.

New York, 23d. The Post gives the statement of a specutor of the hattle, to the effect that the single cause of tha panie was the charga of a lurge body of rebel cavalry among the teamsters and straggling soldiers, who were in the rear of our forces, between Bull's Run and Centreville. This charge started the notion that our army had been overwhelmed, and that the enemy was drivbeen overwhelmed, and that the enemy was drivthe overwhelmed, and that the enemy was driving in full force on our reserves. Immediately the unarmed soldiers and teamsters ran, and spread the alarm at Centreville, when the order was given for a retreat. All the organized companies withdrew in perfect order.

When Gen. McDowell found his reserve retreating it was really to go over the mistake and he

ing, it was too late ta correct the mistaka, and he commanded the main body to fall back, which it did quietly and in order. The men had been fighting all day without water or food, and ware completely oxhausted. They would have been called back from active service in a short time even if the panie had not occurred. From the ing to the end not a soldier fli an Englishman who was present, and who had heen in all the Crimean battles, said such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the 69th regiment made ho did not sea at Inkerman or at Alma. The loss of the Zouaves is now stated at 160.

Washington, July 23. Nothing has been heard here about the reported death of Col. Corcoran. Gen. Tyler, who is in the city tonight, says he knows nothing about Federal troops throwing up entrenelments at Centreville. He cannet oxplain ibson's despatch.
All the hotels are crowded with guests. Many

soldiers from the battle-field cannot find their rendezvous, and are lying about the streets on doorsteps, &c.

The war steamers Pawnee and Perry are anchored opposite Alexandria.

ACTIVITY AMONG THE NEW

YORK TROOPS Escape of Quartermaster Stetson

from the Rebels. New Yark, 23d. A regiment being raised here hy Col. Ramsay has heen accepted, and is to number 2400 men. The Clinton riflo regiment was also accepted today.

The first regiment of Sickles's Brigade left yes-

Four companies of the Lincoln cavalry have been mustered into service, and the New York mounted rifles are about being equipped by the Another regiment of Sieldes's Brigade loft this afterneon. Ricker's regiment, the Auderson Zonaves, Ellsworth's regiment, 55th regiment, and all the avail-able troops are to be immediately despatched to

Two hundred and thirty cavalry left this after-Quartermaster Stetson escaped from the rebels and has arrived in Washington.

FROM MISSOURI. Jefferson City, 22d. The Convention today, by 45 to 21, declared the Presidency hold by Ganerat Price last session vacant, and Gen. Robart Wilsan, the former Vice President, was elected President unanimously. A mation was made to declare the oillee of Daorkeeper vacant, as the present incumbent was elected as a Union man, and has since edited a secession paper. Uriel Wright made a violent secession speech, denouncing the Administration as revolutionary and despetie, and usurping unwarrantable powers, and denouncing the Union leaders in St. Louis and ia the Stato. The mntter was referred. A committee was ap-The matter was referred. A committee was appointed to report what action is advisable in the pointed to report what action is navisable in the present distracted state of the country. It is composed of Union men, viz: Brodhead, Henderson, W. A. Hall, W. P. Hall, W. Douglas, Haudricks, and Brogdy. Ex-Governor Stewart offered a rosolution that the Executive Dapartment of the State has expatriated itself, and spoke in favor of the Convention filling the vacancy. The resolution was referred to the above named committee.

Adjourned until temorrow.

St. Louis, 23d. Advices from North Missouri re to the effect that on Sunday a body of Col. Smith's Missouri Zouaves went to Danville and arrested four men, engaged in hanging Col Sharp and Lieut. Jaeger, and took them to the outskirts of the town and shot them.

skirts of the town and shot them.
One of them was Robert Terrell, a lawyer, formerly editor of the Danville Herald. Two more men concerned in the same outrage ware more men coacerned in the same outrage ware shot in Mexico, Andrian county, by a company of cavalry under Capt. Smith. Four others osceped on horseback. One of those shot was the Captain of a company of Regulars at Maxico named Moultrie.

There are fully 7000 troops stationed at different points on North Missouri Railroad.

It is reported that a large body of rebels from Southeast Missouri are marching on Pilot Knob, the Southeast Missouri are marching on Pilot Knob, the Sonthern terminus of the Iron Mountaia Railroad, and that Col. Bland, stationed at that point has sent for reinforcements.

M. Carter, do.
Thomas W. Comins, Wisconsin 2d; G. James Greeley, New York, 1st; Edward Sweeney, Fire Zouaves; Jas, Hammond, New York 24th; AuZouaves; Jas, Hammond, New York 24th; Au-

EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 34, 1041. SECOND EDITION.

WRAT HAS BEEN LEARNED. If it has not been fully understood before, it will we think he fully understood new-what is the nature and magnitude of the contest we are engaged in. Clearly this has not been apprehended in its ontire magnitude by the people or hy the Government. The patrictism of the former has been undoubted, and the latter has been willing to lead that patriotism into netion. But ecusciousness of power, coupled with the feeling that a rebellion so causeless and resourceless, in the long run, as that of the secessionists, must be feeble and easily put down, bas led the loyal States to entertain too much confidence and take things a little too leismely. After the first burst of enthusissm to meet what seemed an imminent poril, It was observable that matters settled down into the comparatively eslm routine of a business undertaking Troops were mustered and sent off as if fot a holiday excursion-a proceeding encouraged by the inactivity of those already in the field. Ihon come, as another consequence of the want of a demand for immediato carnest service, the inevitable speculations, pecuniary and political, that always beset every administration on every opportunity that offers.

Notwithstanding the estensible putting aside of all party and personal considerations, these began to show themselves. Misunderstandings, intrigues, favoritism, and influences not entirely puro and patriolie, were suspected, at least, of being concerned with what was none of their concern. So there was a want of unity and carnestness and distinctness of purpose, producing n certain amount of demoralization in all directions, in the neighborhood of the capital, or where ever politics and partizans had a chance to operate. These things, though lamentable, are not to be wendered at. The coaviction, well founded and soon to be proved to be so, that the Ioyal States were equal to the emergency and able to cope with the insurrection, induced the feeling that all would go on swimmingly and successfully, till the stars and stripes were restored to their wonted supremacy throughout the land. The triumphs already gained, since active opera tlone began, increased this sense of security. The nation, or rather the Federal armies represeming it, were to innich right on to easy victory. The result was only a question of time.

Hetein was a mistake that needed to ho corrected. It is easy to see new that something more was required to put a serious, we had almost said a religious, passionateness and singlehearted determination into the North equal to the magnitude of the crisis. It was necessary that the willing people should be taught that they were not invincible if only half-awake, baif-armed, and half in carnest; that it was not hove' play or hollday aport, with just enough of danger in it to spice it with a sharp flavor, they were called upnn by Providence to amuse themselves with. People and rulers both were to he still more convinced, not that the treason ahread was unconquerable, but that it was formidable and powerful-that its haders were as able and audacious as they were wicked and desperate—that it had troops and experienced leaders to handle them, and was provided with all the means of resistance a bad cause could command.

The people and rulers were to be still more convinced of this, which they were slew to learn or believe, by threatening dangers which should fully open their eyes and quieken them to exert their whole strength. The impression has been growing every day-though all lawo been reluctaut to acknowledge it-that there was weakness, and looseness, if not corruption, affecting moro er less the management of affairs at Washington and elsewhere, which if not corrected would be productive of evil; and that something was required to bring about more singleness of purpose and more direct, honest action. That semething ties come. We have met with a sad reverse. We have been repulsed. We have been taught that we were not yet fully up to the occasiou. Every-Body feels, sees and admits this now. The lesson is n bitter one: hut It may be none the less salutary on that account-if it is learned, as It should

be learned. And it will be. Wo' look for needed reformations now. We look for carnestness and energy, which shall exhibit wisdom, and put aside all doolbardiness. Wo look for reinforcements till the army shall be indeed unconquerable by rea sou of its numbers. We look for the appointancut of men of assured ability, character and uncoubted and nuselfish patriotism, to places of trust in the army and in civil life. Ahove all, we 3cok for a passionate, steadfast determination on the part of the people,-fully aroused and vigi-Kent at every point, insisting that there shall he me more hlundering, incompetency, political er Jurtizan inttigue, or anything else to invite diszister, or postpone the gathering in full force and the use to the fullest extent, the strength of the Mation, in the speedy saving of the nation from alle plaguo of rebellion. The reverse we new de-There, time may show to have been the greatest of blessings. As the first gnn fired at Sumter was requisite to rouse the patrictism of the loyal peoplc, the disaster at Bull's Rnn may have been equally requisite to increase its vigor, and to purify and direct lt.

If, on the whole, the past has been excusable, ainder the unwented circumstances of an unprecodented crisis, there is now no longer any reason for grave errors. If we have been moving hitherto somewhat in the dark, heaven knows we have light enough now to see very clearly the path of duty-and the way to victory.

Col. Cowdin. This is an over-critical city. We measure our public men quite as much by good taste and deportment, as by problty and eapacity. We pass by the facts that about one-third of our West Point officers had joined the robels; that our regular army is to be increased to three times its former size; that a peaceful people have suddenly raised 300,000 soldiers, for a great majerity of whose Colonels West Point or trained officers camot be found; that our regiments must be filled mainly with mcn of whom no pesitivo fitness to command under fite can be known iu advance; and we act, and talk, and write, as it our judgment of one Colonel was absolute. and as if he were the only Colonel gone or to go from Massachusetts, whose fitness was yet to be demonstrated. Let us, who slt quietly at bome criticising hattles in which others are pouring out their life-blood for their country, remember that Col. Cowdin led his force coolly under the beaviest fire, as ready to die as we had been ready to prejndge. Wo do not assume that personal courage shows positive faculty for command; but it is indispensable: and, after the retreat from Manassas Junction, we all know its value, and owe him honor and thanks for going to the head of raw

Congress adjourned Friday until Monday expressly to allow the members to see the shew. Neliber Congress nor the Union wish to see another such a sight. At the grand stampede civilother such a sight. At the grand stampede civilians were awfully scared, and I think several of them were taken prisoners. I wituessed some terrific feats of running among them. Many lost their carriages, and for aught I know are skulking about the woods now. One very fat Congressman offered an artilleryman \$20 for a horse, but after he had the horse, he found it so hard to mount, that he turned pale all over.

troops when they first met fire and death.

mount, that he turned pale all over. The abevo paragraph is from one of the many accounts of the disaster, which show that M. C.'s and other civillans are responsible, in no small degree, for the recent repulse. We put on record the opinion, freely expressed in this community, that those people, whether Congressmen or net, who went to see the battle, would have mot their just deserts, if they had been captured in a body.

IF A CLEAR HEAD, a sound heart, and an open hand constitute greatness, Rhodo Island-small in slze-may be considered just now the biggest State in the Union.

THE SOMERVILLE COMPANY. Capt. Geo. O. Brastow telegraphs home, "All my company are safe except Frank Haniford, missing."

THE RETREAT AND ITS RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday NOCH. To the Editor of the Transcript: I left the field of battle at six P. M., Sunday, when the stampede occurred among our haggage men and troops in the rear column, at the frightful conflict in front of Bull's Run and this side of Manassas -details of which have been sent North largely, by telegraph and otherwise, already. I started te return to the field this (Monday) morning, a dayhreak, and found that orders had been issued from headquarters, countermanding passes; and. though I cattled the nutograph of Gen. Winfield

Scott, I could not cross the river into Virginin. We have a reserve in and around Washington, of some twenty-five to thirty thousand men, yet -though many of the regiments are newly arrived, and are raw in discipline. For the most part, nt the hattle yesterday, our troops behaved admirably, and while upon the field, I conversed with the correspondent of the London News, who was present at Sulfetino, and who did not hesiinte to diclare, while our troops on feet performed prodigies of valor, that at the momorable conflict of Salfetine, even, he did not witness such splendld charges, such carrying of batteries by storm, and such spirited munœuvilng as occur red during Sunday, in the valley of Bull's Ran. He was loud in his praises of the performances of many of our tegiments.

But, alss! per contra-without referting to hem by name, today, I fear that when the final ecord is made up, some acts of panic-stricken conduct will be necessarily set down against others of our troops and officers. Of this dark slde of the picture-of which I was n witness-ill add no more at present.

I shock hands with Brig. General Blenker at 51 M., as his splendid brigade, including the New York German Rifles, and the Garibaldians, (forming the reserve) spraug to their arms at the hugh call, and deployed from their tempotary field quarters, out into the road, and fell into columnabout 5000 strong, with two batteries of flying artillery. I said to him, as he rode up with his splendid staff, and the column passed hy-"iny dear General, I am happy to see you in this glorious position, at the head of the reserve. We certainly have had the best of this fight, up to 3 I'. M., and we must win this battle." 1lo took my hand kindly, and said "we shall do our hest; we have not succeeded, as I had hoped. My brigado is fresh, and will stand boldly up to the work The enemy mannges well, he wever, and his force is wo to our one, with well planned and heavy batteries at all points. I may fall, but I will die at the head of my brave men-though it looks like cading the ferlern hepel Forward, Gatibaldinns!" he shouted, and the brave fellows filed away at double quick—entered hurriedly upon the field of strife—nnd their prowess and fate bas already been detniled to you.

The Rhode Island regiments covered themselves with glory. But it is impossible to particularize today. The least wounded men are pouring in, and the hotels, hospitals, &c., will he filled with those who have escaped minus their guns, knapsneks, blankets, &c. The ladies of Washington come forward to aid with all their carnestness and nbility in caring for such of the wounded as resch the city. The hotels are thronged with the multlinde, who discuss the defent and the details of

this disaster. In the midst of the terrible panic which distracted our renr, I heard the order given to attach the horses to the wagons, in the large enclosures this side of the field, and in four or five minutes the whole immense hedy of army wagens was in notion. The crewd from the field, and along the Wattenton road, immediately approached, however, and the cry was heard, "What's the matter? What's happened?" upon all sides, as every one rushed away, not knowing precisely whence, or what he was fleeing from. "They're coming! The cavalry's coming down on us 1 We're beaten! Our army's in full retrent!" was shricked, as the mass of men, borses and vehicles rushed nway ftem the field, up the road, and ever the hills this side of Bull's Run.

No one seemed to know who was at fault, or what the trouble really was. Heurs before, telegraphle desputches and mounted couriers had been sent over to Washington for reinforcements: and as the excited and alarmed meh rushed away in their hot hasto from the field, amid the din and confusion and dust, troops were coming up in regiments and battallons from the city, lining the road for miles. "Forward!" shouted a portly Colonel of regulars, to bis men, who approach cd. "What is all this?" he asked, coolly. these all deserters?" he added, pointlag to the flying crowd. He pushed on toward the field. and the flecing meb vouchsafed no reply, as they pressed rapidly on toward Washington.

The enemy's force was overwholming in nun bers, and was commanded and managed by able Generals, (Lee and Beaurogard) rebols and traiors though they be. With their reinforcements. (Johnston's, over 18,000) their splondidly contrived reserve of 20,000 men, and the continued successlon of masked batteries erected at every available point, through which—a helchlng wall of living fire, on elther flank, from time to time-our troops were forced to press their wny, while a madden ing fire from the front was also constantly kept up upou them-they turned the day upon us hefore evening. We had taken and held several of their small batteries during the day, and at flyo o'clock it was reported that Banks was within soven miles of the field with 35,000 men. This proved an error, and McDowell looked in vain for hls Grouchy, whose column would have saved us from defeat, could it have reached the seene in

The battle ought not to have been fought there for a week, at least. But it is over, and the result is on record. I am able to say what I thus have set down but irregularly, and without any attempt at aught save a general idea of the results of this battle. It has been a terrific fight-many leading officers have been killed, and the less to the enemy must have been enormous-though it is impossible now to particularize. They threw no shells, but had more artillery than we have Our army discharged shells all day long, with terrific effect, from time to time. I send you this crude and linstily prepared account for the first mail that closes after my roturn from having seen this most awful scene of carnage that it over has fallen to my lot to wituess.

WASHINGTON, Monday-Midnight. The veil is lifting. The mist has disappeared. The smoke of the great battle is clearing away, and we can now look upon the seeining frightful dream of the past eight and forty hours, with a feeling approaching to calmness, though, nlas! with a saddened and mournful spirit! The New York dailies of Monday are received here this evening filled to the brim with accounts of our 'glorious Union victory," "the great hattle at last decided in our favor," "the rebels entirely routed!" "death blow given to seession," "we know no such word as fail," "enemy driven into Manassas Junction," "our victory completo!" etc., otc., in double leaded CAPITALS.

I cannot shut my eyes on "all of which I saw, and part of which I was." I returned with out fleeing forces from the field to Washington, Sunday night-and I know of what I write. How it was possible for such reports of that fight to have got into the New York journals of Monday morning, I cannot conceive; for the repertors were there. Let me give you some details and the real facts.

At six o'clock A. M., on that lovely Sabbath morning, the first three guns were fired from one of our hatteries, on the hill this side of Bull's Run, three miles or se from the apet where the final battle was really fought. The conflict occurred in the valley below, along the Warrenton road, and the plain upon each side of that road. The advance column moved down slowly to the right, and half a mile or loss below turned obllouely to the left, teward Manassas Junction which is five or six miles to the southeastward. Johnston's forces of 17,000 had reached the Junction during Saturday night, that place being located at the apex of a triangle formed by the railreads there, and being thoroughly fortified.

The Sixty-ninth (N, Y.) Regiment, Col. Corco-

ran, was assigned the post of henor, on the right of Gen. Tyler's Division Sherman's Brigade. From Centreville down to the valley, or plains, for over four hours, our troops proceeded steadily forward, and all were zealous for the conflict. By 11 o'clock, heavy cannonading had opened in the advance, from our artillery, which was replied to ficrcely by small hatteries on the right, and the

fight quickly got to be carnest.

Masked batteries belched forth volumes of fire, and our troops engaged thom, right gallantly. Shorp volleys of muskerry rathed from our ranks, and the regimenta in the rear closed up, as fast as possible, to aid the advancing column, which had got forward a mile and a half, at least, from Warrent'n road corner, by twelve c'elek. For two long hours, the claug of artillery, the rapid dis charge of musketry, and the swaying of the columns told of the work of death that was progressing-up to past two P. M. Meanwhllo s continuous dischatge of shell was kept up from Sherman's hattery upon the rebel forces and his entrenchments, doing frightful execution amning the enemy's left. Our forces moved on. Battery atter battery had been carried. The white cel umus of smoke continued to advance to the east toward Manassas, slowly but steadily, and no re verses were seen or thought of, by our army or the spectators, though the contest was dire, and the havee among the serried ranks on both sides had been terrible.

At 3 o'clock the firing suddenly ceased. Two er three small hatteries had been carried, and the rebels had fullen back within their wetks, excep those who had been killed or disabled. Hand to hand conflicts continued with fulghtful severity, and ton or twelve minutes afterward a large hat tery upon the bill side, due south, opened upon our forces below. This hattery was monnted with sixteen or eighteen heavy cannon, (thought te be 32 pounders,) from which, without an in stant's warning, and without having heen discovcred by our troops, rained down upon the devoted men an incessant storm of grape and canister, against which no living force could stand for a mement. Our artillery was brought up, la flank, and a fire opened onickly upon this hattery, hut without avail. At 3 1-2 P. M. the fiting coases again, comparatively. At early four the molecular was resumed, ned a general engagement succeed ed, our brave boys coming up to the work most gallantly and gleriously in defence of the stars

and strines. At 41 P. M., couriers were sent to Colonel Miles (who commanded the reserve), to advance to the scene of action with his heigade. The enemy on feet was then being driven before our column, and for three hours we had advanced steadily up toward Manassas, under a tetrible raking fire from the rebel hatteries, and every foot of which distnnce-nearly three miles up the valley-had been contested inch hy inch. At 41 P. M., news went to headquartets that three batterles had been earried-nnd here the firing coased again for

At 51 P. M., shouts wont up, and it was said the day was ours. The enemy fell hack, our men followed up the apparent trlumph, they got in range of the latge battery ngain, -en musse, and again the terrible murderous fire of that work was turned down upon our devoted troops. Shelling from our column was constant during this time, and the struggle continued with fright ful ferocity, for a few minutes, whon a pauic. from some as yet unexplained cause, suddenly enused a part of one of the regiments to turn At the same mement, an order came to change the position of Gritiin's Battery. As they retlied, to obey, it was thought they were intending to retrent; and the regiment near by broke, and fell aside iu confusion. Before Grulin's command had time to come about to the front, for action again, the stampede had begun.

Orders then reached the hugo train of baggage wagons in the reat to move huck, as they were in the way. They were turned toward the road, and this added to the belief that our column intended to fall back. The cry was heard, "They're coming!" "The cavalry are coming!" "They're down on us!" Nohody know who it was, or where they were "coming" from; but the column broke, some of our senttered cavalry left the field on the dead run, the wngeners spurred their horses to their utmest speed, troops fled behind, clouds of dust enveloped the moving masses, and tho enemy quickly seeing his advantage, sent his hosts forward in pursuit, as our forces retreated from the field, at about 61 P. M. Before 7 o'cleck our whole army was in full retreat, covered by Varian's hattery, on the bill, this side of the Wat renton tead, and by sunset the enemy's trlumph was complete-as our scattered and scattering regiments buddled away toward Fairfax and

Ball'a crossing. Such are the facts, in briof. During the evening and night, our forces went on toward Washington ot rather to Alexandria and Arlington, back to our entrenchments there As yet with no possible degree of accuracy can ar estimate be made of our less. It is large enough and the result is fearful enough to appal the atoutest heart, though we have visited upon the enemy a fearful punishment in this dreadful contest.

Our breken regiments are new being gathered and will go into quarters again as fast as possible The hotels are crowded with wounded men and officers, who have come in, and who have the means to keep out of the hespitals. Of the dead and wounded I will say nothing to particularize as you will got all the details by telegraph as soon as they can be ascertained.

The heart slekens at this disaster, the pen falls words are inadequate to depict our sorrow over this catastrophe! Sooner or later all the truth of this terrible adversity to our arms will be made manifest. There is blame for these who brought it about. I repeat it, the battle ought nor to bayo been fought then and there. The odds were fearfully against us. But we are not vanquisbed, bank henven. A terrible retribution yet awaits tbe rebel foe-and so we take courage.

Yours, &c.,

ANNUAL FESTIVAL AT THE MUSIC HALL. The festival which fully closes the annual exhibition of the public schools of Boston, occurred yesterday afternoon at the Music Hall, and was nn occasion long to be remembered, as a joyful contrast to the sombre state of national affairs. The hall vas very beautifully decorated, festoons of evergreen and of pink and white lace—with national emblems, and the titles of the various schools in-tervening—decorated the fronts of the two balco-nles. Above the doers of the upper halcony were seml-circular shields, bearing the names of the past Mayers of Beston, with the date of their ser-vice. At the centre of the upper balcony was the eity shield, encircled by a stack of national flags, and having beneath it a tablet, bearing the namo of our present worthy Mayor, Hen. Joseph M.

The hall was crowded, and the exercises com-nenced at 4 P. M., by the marching of thirteen undered children to their seats in the amphithebundred children to their seats in the imphiliteratro into which the platform and the adjacent parts of the hall had been converted. The children looked charmingly, and the scene was one of bewitching beauty,—a spectacle in which the eye drank in ever removed causes for delight.

The singing of the thirteen hundred young falries was of a very superior character, and the harmony of these javenile voices atrack sweetly and gently upon the ears of all listeners. A vointary on the organ by Mr. J. C. D. Parkor was the first feature of the programme, after which Rev. Dr. Randall, of the Church of the Messiah, offered prayer. An address was then made by offered prayer. An address was then made by Dr. Adino B. Hall, chairman of the Festival Committee. Hon. Josiah Quiney, Jr., followed Mr. Hall. Mayor Wightman also made a brief address.

The Mayor, in behalf of the City Council of Boston, presented to each recipient of a Franklin or City medal a bouquet, making an appropriate remark or two in several instances. During the presentation music was furnished by the Brigade

Among the guests of the city holding seats apon the platform during the exercises were Iresident Felten, of Harvind College, the venerable Dr. Jackson, and Rov. Mr. Venables, of Oxford, England. After the audience had departed, a collation was furnished the children as they sat in their seats, waiters being designated by badges for each school. by badges for each school.

THE PRESS AND THE PRESENT CRISIS. It is. very suriking to observe the variety of tone which the usual organs of public opinion give to the news of the so-called "defeat" of our arms. So far, however, as more recent accounts come, wo are more and more disposed to consider it a repulse than a defeat, inasmuch as our troops tought bravely, and, but for the necessity of retreat owlng to superior numbers, had not experienced what could in any true sense be termed defeat. And yet this, our first repulse, has occasioned most hitter comments from cettain joutnals, and especially from the N. Y. Tribuno-the very last paper which should lend itself to enild's talk in denouncing the administration (!) for the unfortunnte contretemps of the hattle field. What had the government to do with the easiny's reinforcements-with Patierson's delay, or with the panic spread by civilians (who ought to have said at home) and with frightened to unsters?

The temarks of the Tubuno are as injudicious at this juncture as they are untrue and needled for. It is the duty of sobor and sagacious journalists, at such an epoch of hard struggle, to allay groundless fears, and not weakly to retaliate for ill hick in an army, by any open attack upou a Government which has done all that any provet ould do, aided by a generous though impatient people. Pethaps, if Wall street and other business incalities in other cities had preserved a preper psticace, the Tribune would have experienced mere triumph and less mortification at the result of the late great centest. One word, now, of adricq to that paper, as well as to other discontented and grumbling journals. Would it not he well for them to publish the "Life of Gen. Scott," (the man who never "knew retreat,") in regular pottions, from day to day, in order to show their readers in what way that great man managed his hattles and achieved his glorious victories on se many fields? They would then see how too much precipitation rulns even the chance of victory and ecimates armies, where proper delay insures success and unforgotton glory.

CHANGE OF POLICY DEMANDED. A noted Democrat exclaimed, in our hearing, yesterday, that ne considerable success would attend our army, until traltors and apies were hung in and around Washington every night. This course would by many he considered as partially imitating the practice of the French Revolutionists, of 1790, who hung aristocrats in Paris that the army, upon the botders of France, might be fired to deeds of desperation. But eschewing French examples, it is new evident to the most obtuse perceptlen, that the Administration has been altogether too lenient in its treatment of these persons in the service of the conspitators nt the National Capitol. The latter have been theroughly informed as to the number and resources of the loyal troops, while it appears that the War Department at Washington has been completely ignerant of the strength of the ttaitors. As a consequence of this ignorance, thirty thousand mea are put to a work, at Bull's Run, which there is no evidence could be accomplished

hy less than a hundred thousand. Who knows that the panic which everteek our forces was not begun by secessionists, following in the tialn of the army, and udmitted to positious where they could injure us, hy the mistaken policy of the government. If there are secessica elerks in the departments at Washington, some of the same description of mon might obtain situations as conductors of the oaggage. Whether this Is so or not, it is quite time that the war was conducted as though we had an enemy who could only be subdued by superior force, and that applied relentlessly, in some cases, as a punishment for barbaritles at which savages would blush.

A NATIONAL LOAN FROM THE BOSTON BANKS. The Government has made an application to the Boston Banks for a loan of five millious of dellars, for Treasury Notes to bo issued therefor, payable in sixty days at 6 per cent. interest, or Certificates payable in three years, bearing interest at the rate of 73-10 per cent.

A meeting of the Banks was held at the Clearing House this forenoon, and a henrty and liberal response was made to the call of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We think if an arrangement could be made with the Secretary, whereby our banks should have the right to apply the whole or any portion of the present lean which they may think proper to take about to he made by the National Government, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the whole amount asked for from the hanks in this

FROM NEW ORLEANS. The following is an extract from a letter dated New Orleans, 12th July, this day received in Boston:

"I see by the Northern papers, they report the capture of the W. H. Wehh. It is strange how nswspapers will lie. The W. II. Wohh has not heen below my house on the Mississippi River since the 13th May last. There is not one word of truth about her being fitted out as a privateer and she cannot be unless she is sold out of the tow hoat association to which sho belongs,"

A report was in circulation some time since that Captain Leach, who was captain of the W H. Webh as a tow boat, commanded a privateer This is equally untrue. He is known to me as a worthy man and a first-rate ship master. He is from Newbury port, and nothing could induce him to engage in such a service. S. C. T.

TROOPS ARE POURING into Washington from all directions. Three thousand men left New York yesterday, and probably hefore Saturday three thousand more will be sent from that city alone. The services of the 7th N. Y. Regiment have been tendered to the Government for as long a period as they are needed. Although many of the members have joined other organizatious, (between two and three hundred already bolding commissions) yet it is confidently stated that the regiment could start at 21 hours notice with at east 1500 men.

NAVAL OPERATIONS. Twelvo steamers are now fitting or nearly ready for sea at the port of New York. Officers of the Navy Department have been at work in New York, the past ten days, selecting such steamers and sailing vessels as are suitable for naval purposes, and making atrangements for fitting thom out. Within two weeks fifty vessels will be ready to sail, ready for blocknding and cruisiag purposes. There has been some difficulty in procuring men for the Navy, but it is now thought that sailers will be ohtained for all our fleets.

NAVAL. The sleop-of-war Proble, Capt. French. from Boston on a crulse, was spoken off Barnegat on the 19th lnst., all well.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. Port Kearney, 23d. The Pony Express, from Sau Francisco 13th, has nrrived.
Arrived at San Francisco 10th, ship Harkaway

Hong Kong; sailed, White Swallow, Heng Kong, San Francisco, 12th. Steamer Uncle Sam sail-ed on the lith for Panama, with 190 passengors and \$1,116,000 in treasure for New York, and

and \$1,116,000 in treasure for New York, and \$149,000 for England.

The principal consignees are Wells, Fargo & Co., \$320,000; Davidson, \$136,000; Parrote, \$125,000; Delafaine & Co., \$75,000; Coleman, \$75,000; Sacks & Co., \$69,000; Latter & Church, \$66,000; Strouss, \$60,000; Tallant & Wilde, \$53,000; Reichhawn, \$50,000; Seligman, \$19,000; DeWitt & Kittle, \$34,000; Alsop & Co., \$32,000; Brumajion & Co., \$20,000. & Co., \$20,000.

The shipments of treasure since January show a decrease of only \$1,800,000 compated with last

Among the passengers by the Uncle Sam are Among the passengers by the Uncle Sam are Cel. Casey and Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Adams and Capt. McCannigle of the U. S. Army.

Trade stagment. Wheat and Flour declining on account of the liberal receipt of the new crop.

Over 1200 Mongollana had arrived from China. The average number of letters sent east overland reached three thousand daily.

The point at the entrance of the Harbor of San Exercises has been effected to the government for

Francisco has been offered to the government for a slie for a fortification at \$120,000. Horace Smith has been acquitted in Place county of the murder of Newell. Governor Nyo entered on the duties as Govern-

or of Novada yesterday.

The miners in the new silver mines in Southern California are represented to be in a state of savage brushity. Fights and murders are frequent. A party of some 60 secessionists, en route to the States, had arrived at the Colorado.

BYTELEGRAPH

COSTON DAILY EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS ORDERED TO **WASHINGTON!**

Visit of the President and Secretary Seward to Col. Corcoran's Regiment.

New York, 24th. A despatch to the Herald, from Washington, states that 100,000 men have been ordered here from the different Series, including New England and New York, which is being responded to nobly, and the contractors are

thurkling.
The President and Secretary Seward visited the 69th New York Regiment at Fort Coronan, who expressed their determination to culist for the war. The President has written a letter complimenting this Regiment on its hravery.

Incidents of the Late Battle.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

THE LOSS OF THE SECOND N. H. REGIMENT.

A Georgia Regiment Out to Pieces by Sherman's Battery.

NARROW ESCAPE OF COL. COWDIN.

New York, 24th. The Herald's despatch says, it is stated that a private of the 1st Coun. reginent lifted and carried a wonaded rehel to a shady spot and gave him driak from his canteen, which revived the rebel, who drew his pistol and shot his benefactor dead; also that a troop of robel eavalry deliberately fired into a number of wounded; also that the rehels had taken the bayonets and knives of our dead and wounded and thrust them into their hearts, leaving them sticking there; and that the Louisiana Zouaves annused themselves by kleking the heads they cut off as foot bills. New York, 2-lth. The Horald's despatch says

off as foot balls. 24 N. II. regiment went into the action

with 856 meu and returned with 800, 52 of whom are wounded; of the others 12 are dead, 41 missing. Col. Marston is thoicg well.

Two Georgians, prisoners, say Johnston's division arrived at Manussas Sunday moraing, and report that in an attempt to capture Suerman's battery, their regiment was cut to pieces. They batiety, their regiment was cut to pieces. The ay they fooled l'atterson. A despatch to the Times says that the loss o

killed and wounded does not exceed 600. The Government is taking steps to have 100.000 more troops.
The rebels carried American flags during the

fight, and when small squads of our troops ap-proached they fired on them.
The rehel sharp shooters were seen to pick off two vivandieres while dealing out water, and also thet at the ambulances and hespitals. The government has taken possession of the Railroad between Washington and Baltimore.

Two hundred volunteer Philadelphia surgeons have arrived. Lieut. Graham of tho 11th Mass. was wounded The colors of the Masschusetts 5th were lest in the last fight, but recoveted by the reporter of the

World. A despatch to the World says that sargeons Williams, Allen and Buckstone, of the 1st, 3d and Sth Maine regiments, were taken prisoners.

During the hattle Col. Cowdin of the Mass. 1st regiment was leaning his back against a tree in a

very exposed position, when a friend expostula-ted with him for his recklessness. The Colonel said the bullet was not moulded that would shoot him that day.

In a few seconds after another personal friend came up, and reached out his hand to draw Col.

Cowdin away, when a conical cannon hall struck on the spot where nn instant before was the head of Col. Cowdiu, shattering the tree into splicters. The Colonel turned about calmly and remarked that he was certain that the hall that would kill him was not yet east, and proceeded to issue his commands.

Latest from Centreville and Fairfax.

NO REBEL FORCES AT EITHER LOCALITY.

MORE CHEERFUL FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Imnense Number of Troops Offering.

Washington, 24th. The Intelligencer of this morning learns from two intelligent officers of Ellsworth's Zonaves, who arrived in this city last night, one of whem left Centreville at 4 P. M., and the other Faitax Coutt House at noon, that up to this time at those respective points no reh-I forces bad appeared.
This would seem sufficiently to indicate that it

ike an advance towards Washington.

Affairs wear a more cheerful aspect today. Ftesh troops are continually arriving, and they appear to be of a desirable character
Baggage wagons and commissariat supplies ap-

pear to be as plentiful as heretofore. Altogether, there is a gathering up of army ftagments.

Major Bodwell of the Michigan 1st Regiment, who assumed command after Col. Wilcox fell, was yesterday and is today gathering up his He estimates that 30 or 40 will cover the killed

in his regiment, and ahout double the number the wounded.

Business at the War Department is remarkably heavy.
Telegraphic despatches hourly accumulating,

the senders tendering troops in surprising numbers.
For example Illinois has offered 17 and Indiana 10 regimenta. Some of them have started and others will be en route tomorrew. Ambulances containing the wounded centinue

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

DELAY OF THE EXPECT. ED MOVEMENT.

A REBEL SCHOONER PASSES UP JAMES RIVER.

Fortress Monroe, 23d. An impertant military movement from Old Point was to bave taken place today, but has heen deferred in consequence of the sad and unfortunate news from Washingon. Our troops are impatient to avenge the It is hoped that Col. Magruder may be induced to attack Camp Hamilton and Newport News. A feeling of gloom pervades the different camps, but no despondency as to the result of the

The gunboat Penguin stationed at Nowpert News yesterday allowed a heavily laden selectorer from Norfolk to pass up James Rivor. Sho was probably loaded with cannon destined for Richmond. Only six shots were fired at her. The rehels in the vicinity were allowed to do quito as

they please.

La Mountain, the arenaut, is at Old Point, and will make an ascension day after tomerrow to reconnoitre the position of the enemy.

Capt. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, has arrived from Washington.

Large quantities of arms, ciothing and ammunition, destined for the New York State Regi-

ments, arrived from New York this morning. NEW YORK, 24th. about \$25. THE WEATHER Is clear and cool; wind north-

STOOKS are higher today.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE LATE

BATTLE. Washington, 21th. In the present confused condition of affairs it is impussible to procure full lists of the killed and wounded. There cannot yet be an official report giving the information. The names of such as ean be reliably ascertained aro transmitted as sonn as received

THE REBELS MARCHING AGAINST GEN.

McCLELLAN. New York, 21th. A special despatch to the Tribune from Bahistore states that letters received there from Richmund, say that General Lee left there on the 18th, with a large force for Lynchburg, on his way to intercept General

THE FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT. Portland, 24th. A special despatch to the Ailvertiser tinm Washington, repurts that the Mains 5th is at Alexandria, 500 strong, having 40 killed, 60 wenneed and 300 taken prisoners.

PROSECUTING THE WAR. The New York papers of last evening report that a meeting of he Union Desence Committee, called for the purpose of expressing their opinion respecting the temporary reverses of our arms and the necessity for action to support the government, was held at their rooms, at half-past one o'clock yesterday. Mr. Simcon Draper presided, and a quotum of the Committee was present. The fellowing reselutiona were presented.

Resolved, as the sense of this Committee, That the action of the citizens of New York declaring their unalterable fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, which in the month of April last gave so powerful an impulse to the loyal spirit of the enuntry, must and will continue to exercise its influence in preserving public confidence and maintaining the power of the National Govern-

Resolved, That the temporary repulse sustained by the National forces in Virginia is no sufficient cause for alarm or discouragement, but should rather stimulate every loval citizen to renewed efforts and increased vigor in the cause of the

Resolved, That this committee do not liceitate to express their conviction that the people, not only of New York, but of every other loyal State, will continue to respond to every call made on them by the National Government for the men and means necessary to vindicate the na-tional honor, preserve inviolate the constitution and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

Resolved, That the intrepid comfuet of the national troops in carrying entrenehments held by a greatly superior force, and in sustaining for hours he assaults of overwhelming reinforcemeuts, ful ly justifies the confidence reposed in their valor, firmness and lidelity, and strongthens our reliance on the ultimate and triumphal success of our

We copy the following report of the proceedings of this important committee, as the gentlemen who participated in the debate are very influential citizens, and doubtless give expression to the sentiments of many of their associates, who have made most libera! contributions toward suppress

ing the rehellien. Mr. Marshall regretted that so many members of the committee were absent from the city. It was nufortunate, since the intelligence of yestorday, that the government had not cooperated with the committee, and necepted regiments which could have been furnished. The governnent had neglected to accept cavalry regiments and they must see now that they were most necessary. He believed that the obstacles thrown in our way would inspirit the country with new in our way would inspirit the country with new conflictic in the presecution of the war. He hoped that the resolutions would be adopted and brought before the public as an expression of the

sentiment of the committee.

Mr. Hamilton Fish hoped that the resulutions would be adopted. Mr. Stewart and other memors of the committee endersed the resolutions.
Mr. Grinneli strongly censured the Secretary of War for refusing to accept more whea he should have known that they would be needed. The reg-iments could have been for warded if the departtiont would have accepted them.

The inefficiency of the blockade was strongly

commented upon by Mr. Marshall and other General Weimore called attention to the fact that the prompt action of the city of New York on the 20th of last April saved this country from the rule of secession. The city was ready to do any thing for the defence of the country. He called attention to the splendid regiments far nisted by the Union Defence Committes.

Of these regiments the lives of half of more then one of them have been given to the country.

than one of them have been given to the country within torty-eight hours. We can send tweaty more such regiments if the Guvernment will only de its duty and accept them. General Wetmore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while expressing our grateful appreciation of the gallant bearing of the national troops in the recent conflict, we cannot refrain from offering our sympathy and condolence with the suffering friends of the fallen in hattle; their country will do justice to the memory of the dead—let the authorities do their duty by the living.

The resolutions were unsnimeusly adopted, and by a vote of the Committee the Sceretaxy was directed to forward copies to the Governor of the State, President and Gen. Scott.

THE EXTENT of the fortifications attacked on Sunday hy the national army cleatly shows how inadequate were the forces sent to take them. The National Intelligeneer makes these comments

upon the result of the engagement: Armed with canon of small calihre, and weakly supported by cavalry, the national troops were illprepared to cope with superior numbers entrenched behind heavy field pieces, stationed in masked hatterles, constructed with the best ongineering skill, in a region which, by its topographical fea-tures, singularly lends itself to purposes of milita-ry defence. A system of fortifications constitueted and arranged as those at and near the Manas sas Junction are nnw disclosed to be, could not be expected to fall except before the cautious ap-proaches of an army appointed with siege trains necessary for such licary work. Batteries which necessary for auch licary work. Batteries which are evidently the result of patient labor, extending through many weeks, are not to he reduced in a day by the dash of light flying artillery, however efficiently served, or to he taken by storm, however impetuous and yet cool may be the valer of the naticual treeps.

And under this latter head the events of Sunday parks page the less elections in the second support of the second support of the less elections.

and whole this latter head the ovents of Sunday speak none the less clequently because success failed in the end to crown the efforts of the few regiments which heroically essayed an unqual task. The desperation of their courage is sufficiently shown by the very enterprise which they undertook in the face of such odds, as well as by the lesses which they are known to be the they undertook in the face of such odds, as well as by the losses which they are known to have suffered in making the attempt to carry works so formidable. Succeeding for a time in the object proposed to themselves, and (as all unite in testifying) everywhere driving the secession forces back to their entrenchments when they appeared in the open field, these brave volunteers were called off by their commander only when further that was seen to be fattle. Vetarga could not etfort was seen to be fittle. Veterans could not have shown a more determined spirit of hardy

THE RIGHT TALK. Bishop Clark, in his speech at the great meeting in Providence yesterday, expressed the sentiments of thousands in all the loyal States when he made use of the following language: "The notion that traitors are to be treated tenderly is exploded. It is time the dispensation of hemp commenced. Hang the lead ers in metcy to the people, who are given over to delusion to believe a lie, then pray that they may be brought to their right minds and dwell with us in the bends of friendship."

A NOTED ANNIVERSARY. The date of the disastrous reverse at Bull's Run is the anniversary of the hattle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, between Henry IV and Henry Percy (Hotspur.) Upwards of 8000 persona were slain in the conflict. The renewned Battle of the Pyramids was fought in Egypt July 21st, 1798. Bonaparte defeated Murad and the other Beya, Cairo aurrendered to the French, and the whole of Lower Egypt submitted to the Corsican.

MILITARY. Col. Brigga's regiment will leave for the seat of war tomerrow by steamers It is expected that the rifle regiment under the command of Col. Leonard, wli leave on Saturday or Monday.

THUNDER STORM. A terrific thunder storm passed over Dublin, N. II., Samrdny afterneon, attended with violent wind and drenching rain. The lightning struck the house of David Appleton, a relative of the Hon. Samuel Apploton, of this city, injuring the house and furniture con-

SLIGHT FIRES. A fire was discovered last evening n a partition hetween two liouses, Nos. 206 and 203 Fourth street, South Boston, caused by a defective chimney and extinguished without alarm. Damage

A slight fire occurred this morning at No. 21 Oliver street. It was extinguished by the police without a general alarm.

WAR ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Bull's Run is a mere rivulet, dry in many places, but containing from four to six feet of water in the channel after heavy rains. It extends for ahout six miles north and south, and is crossed by the Manassas Railroud. The Confederate battery, which made such havee among our troops, is an the west side of the Run, situated on a slight eminence in a ravino.

Miss Augusta Evans, of Mobile, the authoress of "Beulsh," is now in the rebel camp at Nor-

folk, attending to the sick.

A member of Company A, of the Seventy-first New York regiment, wrote to his wife after the occupation of Controvillo:

"A quantity of fresh most was left in the camp

occupation of Centrovino:

"A quantity of fresh most was left in the eamp of the enemy, which we appropriated. Some of it was poisoned by arsenic, but the work was so clumsily dime that it was discovered in time."

It is understood that General Johnson, who are tived at the Run with his emire force a few days since, commanded the movements of the day da the part of the rehels, and that Geooral Beauregard remained at Manussus Junction, three miles away, expecting an attack at that point, which is said to be most extravagantly fortited, having one battery of n huidred guns.

We hope, says the N. Y. Evening Post, that when the next grand movement is made, measures will be taken to prevent another occurrence of this kinds one. Supports and Regreseratives

of this kind; our Senators and Regresentative ere better in their seats than hanging abone the ore better in their seats than hanging about the camps, and the idle visitors to the Washington hotels neight casily be kept by the authorities from passing over the brillges of the Potomac.

The Chorlesion Merenry says that most of the first regiment of South Carolina volunteers, returned there from Virginia, will make arrangements to leave their homes again in ten days or a formight for the seat of war.

fortnight for the seat of war.
The Governor of Alahama has issued a proclamation culling for three thousand more mon.

Col. Slocum of Rhoda Island was pierced hy two balls, after which he lived two hours, entire-

We have seen a private despatch, says the Providence Journal, which states that "Col. Burnside's hat was so riddled with halls that it looked like a

The time of the first and second Connecticut regiments has expired. The Hartford Times says that they have voted to stay thirty days more. The fith regiment, Col. Terry, leaves prohably tomorrow, for Harper's Ferry.

THE BATTLE NEAR BULL'S RUN. Spectators, who witnessed the battle on Sunday, and who maintained sufficient presence of mind to see sil that could be seen before being involved in the thick of the melee, state that our troops fought splendidly for seven hours, almost without food or water. Some of the men had their mouths so parched that they could not even ask for water. For a long time, the officers encouraged the men with the assurance that Patterson was near, so that the appearance of fresh troops, under Geactal Johnson, the rebel commander, instead, proved too much for the endurance of the brave fellews. The troops engaged in the conflict, however, retreated in good order, with the exception of a few regiments. The retrograde movement was ordered hecause of the rejuforcements of the enemy, which cuabled them to make a very fierce charge with 4000 cavnlry. The only panic was among invalided soldiers, civilians, and the teamsters. Some who witnessed the fight aver that we did not have more than fifteen thousand mea in the confliet. One brigade, in reserve, of more than 5000 men, had their arms stacked during the day, and did not participate at all in the action.

It is reported that the three days' rations which were served to Col. Cowdin's regiment consisted of only twelvo erackers. The "First" and us Colonel won new bonors by their cool coursge during the fight. There are some very queer storics told of the precipitate flight of Congressmen, nfter thu paule had hegun. Their war harangues were subjected to a practical analysis ter which they were ucver intended. The narrativet of eye-witnesses are very contradictory. Some assert that the whole army was so disorganized by the flight, that the larger part of It might have been taken prisoners had the robels immediately advanced, and perhaps their advance could not have been ehecked by the Washington entreechments. Othera state that four-fifths of the army retired in military order. The people of the State awsit with interest the particulars of the manae in which the Eleventh and the "Fifth" conducted themselves in the hattle and in the retreat.

A REBUKE. One of "the other sex" get iaw an omnihus on Washington street, the other afternoon, and as she took her seat, well nigh overwhelmed a lady at her sido with her outspread garments. They were promptly, though quietly, put aside by the lady, but in a few m were again thrown over her lap, and with the same supercilious air as before. "My own clothing keeps me sufficiently warm today, and year will oblige mo by keeping yours to yourself" was the remark that accompanied the second removal of the intruding erineline, which remained, the rest of the trip, just where it belonged,

AN INCIDENT-BY A SPECTATOR. As the newsboy at the corner of School street and School square was crying "Transcript, 12 o'clock edition!" a memher of the Bar-one of the lower sort—came up, took a paper, deliberately read the telegraphic despatch, and handed the paper back to the bey and walked off. Another member of the Bar stepped np and gave the boy two cents, and said-"Givo my compliments to that gentle man, and tell him I bave paid for his reading your

paper." THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY. Accounts from Vir ginia report that some Northern Congressmen made a hetter run over the "sacred soil" last Sunday, than they did in Massachusetts at the last election.

THE FUNERAL of Francis Lincoln Souther, killed at the Great Bethel battle, will take place at Quincy on Friday next at 2 P. M. The Quincy Light Infantry will escort the body to the grave.

RESPONSE OF THE LOYAL STATES. The North responds sublimely to the call which the recent reverse makes upon it. Its temper is not to be mistaken. It is no true as steel. Its fibre is as tough as oak. The temporary defeat is a stimulus, not a clog. If it is possible that a victory might have hulled the supporters of the Government into a false security, and led them to a neglect that would be even more disastrous than this misfortune, it is certain that the repulse has only increased their determination to put every man into the field and spend their last dollar, if need be, in the presecution of the war. It may be that into the field and spend their last dollar, if need be, in the presention of the war. It may be that we have not quito appreciated the magnitude of the effort which we shall be called to make. If the effort which we shall be called to make. If our reverse serves to give us a more correct view of it, it may prove a blessing ia the end; it may save us from frittening away our strength in minor enterprises. Having with some degree of accuracy gauged the leugth and breadth of the work to be done, we can gird ourselves for it, we can summon our resources, and can march ou with the collected strength of twenty millions of mea and sweep down all opposition.

With new patience, new determination, a juster view of the importance and magnitude of the struggle, and with n zeal that draws strength out of defeat itself, the loyal millions are again rallying to the support of the glorious old standard." Advance!" is their watchword. They will send a legion for every man who has fallen. They will never flinch or abate their efforts in the least until this matter is settled. They are in carnest,—the

this matter is settled. They are in carnest,—the rebels may rely upon that,—and never so much in carnest as since the repulse at Manassas. [Providence Journal.

THE REGULAR ARMY. Since the report of the repulse at Bull Run an uncessing correspondence has been kept up hetween the War Department and the officera of regulars at this and other stations. Over seventeen colonel, majors and eaptains on furlough have received orders to re-port at onco for active duty; and there is an import at once in tective duty; and those is in the pression gaining ground hore every hour that all the United States officers now on non-combatant duty in the Department of the East will be called into the field immediately. Indeed, it is known that General Scott has declared that he will hence forward keep the educated men at the seat of war. As a proof of this, several boards of officers have heen disbanded.

The whole available remaining force of cavalry at the Mounted Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, are to be sent to the national capital without delay. The commanding officer at that station has received instructions to renew his exertions for the increase of the meunted troops as rapidly as possible, and to put on extra rough riders for the purpose of expediting the husiness. A great number of men for the saddle have been onlisted during the past few weeks. A detachment from the Hudson street rendezvous was sent on a few days ago. [New York Evoning Post.

- The Queen of England recently entertained the Prussian Minister at dinner. She must be doing what the ladics call " lightening their black." DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. E. Smith Ayres of Greenwich went to Ware, Mass., on Saturday, to soil some cattle, and on his return home found four of them under a large tree, killed by light-

font of tach data of the series of tach data of the series of tach data of the series of the series

agency.

The house of Mr. Thomas Boothby of Lewiston, Me., was struck by lightning on Friday, and considerably damaged. Mrs. Boothby was rendered senseless for some time, but finally was re-Stored to consciousness.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Dublin, N II., Saturday afternoon, attended with violent wind and heavy rain. The lightning struck the house of David Appleton, a relative of the Hon. Samuel Appleton of this city, i-juring the house and flunture considerably. The only inmate of the house at the time was a Mrs. Cragin, who escaped without any serious harm. Portions of the house were forn out, and windows smashed.

WRO IS RESPONSIBLE? This damaging reverse may be readily accounted for. First, our Administration appears to have been strangoly ignorant or meredulous ceneering the forces, positions and defences of the enemy at Manassas Junction; secondly, General Patterson could and should have detained and cut up the robel Johnsshould have detained and cut up the robel Joinston with his twenty thousand men in the valley of Firginia, instead of permitting him to slip off and join the srny of Beauregard. In failing to push forward and bring the retreating Johnston to a battle, Patierson turned ovor to Beauregard twenty thousand men, and McDowell practically lost the services of twenty-live thousand.

With regard to the ignorance of the Administration of the strength of the enemy, it would appear from numerous reports to be largely attributable to the confidence of General Scott in the

pear from numerous reports to be largely attribu-table to the confidence of General Scott In the attength of his own forces. Our own opinion is, that our noisy, and fanatical, and foolish politi-cians forced General Scott luio this thing against his superior judgment. Whatever may be the truth in this respect, it is now manifest that the Secretary of War and the whole Cahinet have been unequal to the exigencies of the erisis, and far behind the spirit and liberal patriotism of the loyal States. [New York Herald.

REFORM NEEDED. The Army must be overhauled. Men must not be permitted to command other men, unless education, training, or nature of the first lie of the first lie of the first lie of the first lie of tact at lione enables them to raise regiments, must not be trusted with these regiments, inless they are fitted to command them. The command of hrigades and of armies must not be given, if it of ingades and of armies must not be given, it it can be avoided, to inexperienced men. Botter discipline, too, must prevail in the army. Seldiers must be shot when they disgrace their profession, and become robbers, thloves and burglars will in because robbers, thieves and burglars will in the end turn out to be cowards, or, if not cowards, do more damage to the morale of the army ards, do more damage to the morale of the army than even an enemy's gnns. Discipline, and dis-cipline alone—discipline extending into overy-thing, in the enmp and on the person, alone makes the reliable soldier. Without rigid, inflex-ible, ever, and all-porvading discipline, one, in Battle, cannot feel confidence in another—and thus arise panies and frights. [New York Ex-

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. We have seen n letter from Washington from a well-informed source, which contains some imperiant statements. The writer niferring that orders have been desputched to Gen. Banks to romain at Baltimore, and word sent to Harrisburg to have all the regiments that could be gathered in that vi-ciuity forwarded to Bahimore at once. [Journal.

GILMORE'S PROMENADE CONCERT SEASON. This was to have commeaced last week, but was postponed in consequence of the etorm, and its inauguration will now take place on Saturday evening next, at the Music Hall. The public will have lost nothing b, the delay, for the programme previously arranged for the opening night has been very materially improved. Mr. Gilmore has determined to render his concerts as popular as they have ever Leen, and those who know this enterprising manager can have no doubt of his success.

EAST BOSTON FERRY COMPANY. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Corporation was held at the office of the Treasurer, 99 State street, this forenoon, when the old Board of Directors was reflected, as follows: Samuel Hall, C. C. Gilbert, A. A. Wellington, James P. Thorndike, J. C. De lane. Ne other business of public interest was

SAILING OF THE EXCLISH STRAMSHIP. The steamship Canada, Captain Moedle, sailed this feremoon for Liverpool, with 43 passangers for that port, and 12 for Hallfax. Among those for the former pert were Donald McKay and family, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Claude, Miss Brady, and Messrs. D. P. Ives, J. L. Jordan, and S. E. Iresen of Beston. For Hallfax, Mesers. J. Cumminge, J. P. Jones, and G. F. Archl-

REMOVAL OF A REFERENCE AND EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. The Boston Society for the Prevention of Pauperism have removed their Reterence and Employment Offices from No. 10 Franklin street, to No. 324 Washington street, second flight, opposite the Adams Hoase.

Business Motices.

Prof. Lister, Astrologer, 23 Lowell etreet. Terms—Oral, 30 cents; or any three questions answered by letter for the amount the stamps. Nativilles writton—brief, \$1; in full, lable \$2; gents, \$2. All confidential. FMW3m 21:

Summer Hats, SUN BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES,

At'MISS BRADLEY'S, S Winter street, Wheeler & Wilson's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

At Reduced Prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, &c .- at 226 BMWto J. E. ROOT, General Agent.

Grover & Buker's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

18 Summer street, Boston. 495 Broadway, New York, Boys' Clothing CHBAPEH THAN EYER OFFERED BEFORE.

THE WHOLESALE STOCK, Upwards of \$50,000 Worth, at Retall. Mach Garmeni marked, and to be sold on the cheap ONE Price Statem.

BOSTON.

English CARPETING.

J, LOVEJOY & CO

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETING. WITH RUGS TOMMATCH.

Special Notices. Notice. The semi-annual meeting of the Oarneus

MUSICAL SOCIETY WIll take place WEDNESDAY EYE-NING, July 24th, at the Rooms of the Society.
is 23 2tq ROBERT CEMS, Sec Society for the Prevention of Punperism. Reference and Employment Officer renoved from No. 10 Trankilo street to No. 324 Washington street, opposite the Adams House, F. R. WOODWARD, jy 16 Tulh33m Secretary and Gen'i Agt.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 20th inet., by Rov. E. S. Gannett, Mr. B. Leverett Enerson, of Bostou, to Miss Abolo A. McDuffe, of Winthrop, Mo. of Winthrop, Mo.

21st Inst., as the Church or the Unity, by Rov. Geo. II.

Hepworth, Mr. Alonzo Danforth, of Boston, to Miss

Louisa Jeanette Waterman, of South Beltuato.

22 Inst., by Rev. Mr. Baraard, Mr. Herbert A. Reed,

Recond Batiallion Riffes, to Miss Julia E. Allen, both of

Beston. ioston. At Halifax, Vt., 26th uit., Luther E. Higley, of Now Ha-ea, Conn., to Sara E., youngest daughter of Rev. Sam'l

DEATHS.

In this city, 23d inst. Moses Grant. . Church.
At Fast Boston, 19th Inst., William II. Marsh, 19.
At Cambridgeport, 22d Inst., Artemas Konnedy, 85.
At West Cambridge, 2 d Inst., Paulion R., wife of Edwin
Walker, 55

A. West Cambridge, 2 dinst., Pauling R., wife of Edwin
R. Walker, 53.

At Rowley, 11th inst., Mrs. Sally Howe, 87.

At Charlemont, 18th inst., F. W. White, 44, town clerk, and formerly a member of the Legislature.

At Dubaque, lowa, 11th inst., Nathan Wood, formerly of Ashdeld, Mass.

1. Wind East.

— The anxieus inquiry new is, net "Where man that struck Billy Patterson?" but "where Billy Patterson that was expected to strike?"

TRANSCRIPT

HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Latest by Telegraph.

FEDERAL TROOPS RE

ENLISTING, MOVEMENTS OF UNION

FORCES.

FROM MISSOURI,

Whereabouts of the Rebels.

St. Louis, 24th. The Springfield correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 20th, writes that Colonels Siegol and Seleman are reorganizing their regiments for 3 years' service, and receiving many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here numbers over 8000, nearly all of whom will reconist for 3 years.

whom will reconlist for 3 years.

General Sweenoy, with a force of 200 men, starts today for Forsytho, on the White River, in Faney County. The balance of General Lyon's command left Camp Diegel, twelve miles northwest of hero, today. They will go into camp at Little York, ten miles on the Mount Vernon road. Other offensive movements will he made next

week

Ben McCulloch is still at camp Walker, Arkansas, with 5000 well armed troops.

Governor Jacksou is some 12 or 15 miles this sldb with 10,000 poorly armed and uadisciplined

Forty-nino men from Carrol and Macen coun-ties, Arkansas, arrived bere Thursday last and en-Tho Homo Guard here has benn relieved from active duty, and are now harvesting the crops.

Much complaint is made at the tardiness with
which they are supplied with the necessary stores

THE WEBSTER REGIMENT IN NEW YORK.

Honors from a Boston Excursion Party.

New York, 21th. The Wobster regiment arrived about noon, and were received by over 500 sous of Massachusetts. A flag was presented to them. They were received with great enthu-

Steamer City of New York, of the Nerwich line, arrived this morning with exeursionists from Boston to the number of ever 900. At a meeting held on board, it was unanimously voted to pro-euro a hand of music and join in the escort of tho Webster regiment.

Tho new stemmer is greatly admired for speed and accommodation, and for the efficiency of Capt. Jewett and officers.

Capt. Jewett and officers.

A large meeting of over 300 Bostonians has just heen held at the Astor House, Mr. Thompson, chairman, and are now enroute to 14th street to do escort duty for Webster's reglment. Mujor Frank Howe has procured the horses rode by Prince of Wales and suite for Col. Webster and staff

Position of the Rebel Pickets.

HON. MR. ELY NOT HEARD FROM.

APPREHENSIONS FOR HIS SAFETY.

Washington, 24th. Information reached horo this morning that the rebel pickets extended to where Gen, Tyler formerly encamped in the neighborhood of Falls Church.

The most serious apprehensions are still folt for Hon. Alfred Ely, who wont to the seene of war as a spectator, and to be of use to the wounded of the regiment of his district. It is supposed that he is killed or taken a prisoner.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—Extra Session. | P A M I L Y L I N E N [S

Washington, 24th.

HOUSE.

Mr. Ellot of Mrssachusetts reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint consuls to any foreign ports where it may be deemed advisable, for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding \$1500, the offices to cease when peace is declared.

The Senate bill appointing a board of naval officers on steel clad steamships, and if their report is favorable, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct one or more, was considered. A million and a half is appropriated. The bill massed.

passed.

The Senate bill anthorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy passed.

The bill providing for an increase of the Naval Medical corps was passed.

The bill authorizing the President to accept the sorvices of 500,000 volunteers was passed, requesting the President to give the Pres

ing the President to give the House the reasons for arresting the Police Commissioners of Balti-

more.
Mr. Stevens of Penn. reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay the police organized by the Fedoral authorities in Baltimore.
Mr. Burnett of Ky. attacked the bill bitterly.
Mr. Richardson accused Mr. Burnett of helping produce the disastrous condition of niffairs by alding to break up the Democratic party.
Mr. Burnett denied the charge, and wished for on personal controversy here. He could have no personal controversy hero. He could have one elsewhere, if he desired it. Mr. Richardson replied in similar terms. There was great excitement, and a leng and highly ox-citing debate ensued. The bill passed.

THE CRUISE OF THE CUTTER JACKSON. New York, 21th. The revenue cutter Jackson arrived here today. She has been searching for privateers. On the 16th, 40 miles South of Cape Henry, saw a wreck with 100 rebels around it, and dispersed them with shells after being challenged to five lenged to fire.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. Montpelier, Vt. 21th. The Democratic State Convention is being held here today to nominate candidates for State officers. Hon. Erastres Plimpton of Wadsboro' presided. The attendance in the large Sangara Convention of the Conven anco is not lasge. Sevoral counties are not rep

MARKETS. New York, 21th. Flour has declined for for State and Western; sales 8,000 bbls; super State 84a4 05; round hoop Onlo 84 85a4 95; super Western 3 80a84; extra do Si 10a4 40. Southern—Sales 400 bbls; mixed to good 85a5 75; extra unchanged. Canada—Sales 350 bbls; extra 6 10a87. Wheat firm; sales 40,000 bushels: Chicago Spring 90a52c; Milwaukee Club 95a93c. Corn firmor; salos 50,000 bush; mixed Western 40a46%c. Whiskey dull at 160.

RECEPTION OF THE RETURNED COMPANIES. The Taunton company was received at home last evening in a most enthusiastic mannor. Tomorrow the citizens will give the corps a dinner, at which speeches will be made by Hon. S. L. Crocker, and Ex-Governor Morton. The Randolph and Abington companies were received in their respective towns by processions, in which the military formed a couspicuous featuro. In Abington, Rev. Mr. Edwards, the Orthodox minister, made an address to the soldiers.

WAR ITEMS. On the reception of the news of tho repulse of our army, Gen. Scott exclaimed: "This is no defeat—no defeat. The odds are against us, temporarily, through inaccuracy of details; hut Manassas, and Virginia, and the Union are cure." Jnion aro ours. Late advices received at the War Dopartment record the recovery from a slight indisposition, of the here of Fort Sumter, Gon. Anderson. He

will he on duty as Commandant of the Dopart-ment of Kentucky, about the 1st prox. THE WEATHER Is cool and oleudy teday. At sunrise the thermemeter stood at 63 degrees; at noon

-The anxious inquiry new is, net "Where is the man that struck Billy Patterson?" but "where is the MILITARY. The Regiment which General Bullock was engaged in recruiting has been abandoned and the members have mostly enlisted in other companies. It is now thought that he will receive an appointment of Colonel and will mediately recruit another regiment. A company from Portland, Me., numbering upwards of 100 men, wish to be strached to a regiment of which he will be Colonel, and state that they can bring 150 men if necessary. A large number from Providence are also anxious to serve under him, and he is confident that he could have a regiment to leave in thirty days. to leave in thirty days.

JUVENILE MILITARY IN SOMERVILLE. A fine little company, numbering about 30 lads between the ages of 10 and 14 years, calling themselves the "Brastow Zeuaves," Capt. Walter Colhurn, will be presented with a beautiful flag by the young missea of Spring Hill and vicinity, this afternoon. The prescriation address will be made by Miss S. Alice Wakefield, and Capt. Colburn will make an appropriate response. The Zouaves were organized specially to perform escort duty upon the return of Capt. Braslow's Somervillo Light Infantry. They havo a very handseme uniform, and are quito pre-

DEATH OF MOSES GRANT. The death of this good man occurred yesterday afternoon, at 21/4 0'clock, at his residence in Cambridge street. The community have sustained a loss which will he severoly felt, and hundreds and theusands of individ-uals who have been the recipients of his charities will toourn ever his doath. He was seventy-six years of age, and has been a member of the Common Connell and Board of Aldermen. Ho was, at the time of his death. President of the Howard Benevolent Scolery, the Scolsty for the Prevention of Pan perlam, and the Home for Aged Men; and Vice President of the Home for Aged Women.

CITY NOTICES.

FOR FORT MONROE. Jordan's Express Co. will forward Ooods and l'ackages direct to the Fort on Thursday, July 25th, at low rates. Mr. Jordan is at the Fort, and altenda porsonally to the delivery. Office in Boston,

1000 onoss of Mrs. R. Klddar's Dysentary Condiat now ready for the trade. Its wall known effect is to quiet heal, streagthan, and perfectly regulate the stemach and bowels; also assist digastion. WS8: ~jy 24

Monetary.

SALE OF STOCKS AT THE BROKERS' HOARD WEDNESDAY, JULY 24. Copper Falls Company.....

BY STEPHEN BROWN & SONS. AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1991.

3 abares Fitchburg Railroad—97%.

25 do Eastern Kaliroad—64.

10 do Boston & Maine Isaliroad—103%.

5 do Rinckstone Bank—93%.

2 do North Hank—919.

2 do Allan ile Itanik—919.

3 do Ilido & Leether Dealers' Bank—04%.

3 do Ilido & Leether Dealers' Bank—04%.

3 do State Capitol Bank (Concord)—100,

\$5000 State of Maine 85, 1871—101%.

\$10,000 Boston 55, 1870—par.

\$10,000 Boston 55, 1870—par.

\$2000 Roston 55, 1871—101%.

\$10,000 Boston 55, 1871—101.

\$1000 Massachusetts 85, 1873—100.

\$1000 Massachusetts 85, 1873—100.

\$1000 United States 64, 1813—88%.

\$5000 United States 64, 1813—88%.

\$5000 United States 67, 1871—101.

\$1000 United States 12 por cent Treasury Notes—102%.

\$1000 United States 14 por cent Treasury Notes—102%.

\$1000 United States 18 por cent Reasury Notes—102%.

\$1000 United States 18 por cent Reasury Notes—102%.

\$1000 United States 18 por cent Treasury Notes—102%. AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1951.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Bidding Prices at the Close of First Board.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY Sleady, Firm. 244 26%

New Advertisements.

-Axn-

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES At Reduced Prices to Meet the Times.

·BENJAMIN JACOBS, No. 280 Washington st.,

received fresh imported Irish and French Shirt ing Linens, extra heavy and light fabrics. Also. Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies; extra heavy bleached and unbleached Hnck. Dia-pera; all widths and qualities of Linon Sheeting and Pillow Linen. copiw jy 24

PRESERVING The subscriber has ou hand a full assoriment of STONE, EARTHEN AND GLASS]

PRESERVING JARS, OF ALL THE DESIRABLE SHAPES AND SIZES.

> RICHARD BRIGGS, SUCCESSOR TO SUMMERS & Co.,

Corner of School and Washington streets. eop8t CITY OF BOSTON. Sealed Proposals will be received at the City Itali until Thesday next, July 30th, for the furnishing all naterials and doing all labor required for the erection of a lioss illouse on Dorchester sirect, South Boston. The Committee reserve the right to reject may proposals offered. Separate proposals for Masonry and Carpentry.

For Plans and Specifications apply at the Office of Superintendeut of Public Buildines,

For the Committee.

July 24, 1861.

July 24, 1861. TO LET-Store No. 17 Winter street. Apply to Dr. S. CABO f. No. 11 l'ark square, between l and 2 o'clock l'. M. 2w jy 24 TO LET IN MEDFORD COURT—
Hill Inf of convenient brick house, 5 rooms, in perfect hill repair, with gas fix jures. Rent \$150. Apoly 10 SAML RICE, No. 9 State street. oft 1/2 23

Mants.

WANTED-SALESMAN. A young man 20 to 25 years old, and acquainted with our city trade.

Jy 24 to GEO. W. WARREN & CO. WANTED—By a capable woman, a sitna-tion as Cook, or to do the work of a small private family; is a good washer and irouer. A place in the city preferred. The hest of city reforences given. Apply at 1/2 Ellot street. WANTED—By two girls, satuntions—one as Cook, the other as Chambermail; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good city references given. Apply at 28 South street.

WANTEDS—An Arnerican Cook. Please leave your name and place, with reference, addressed to Il. B. W., at Transcript Office, which will receive inmediate attention. WANTED—By a very capablo, intelligent young American lady, who is a wildow without any encumbrance, a siluation as housekooper for a genileman, or to take enre of an invalid, or to Iravel with a family going abroad; can futuish good city reference for character and capability; a good and permanent houne more desirable than high wages. Please address E. D., So. 3 Union park, for one week. WOODWARD'S WEST END INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 73 Chambers are the Families and Hotels in city and country promptly supplied from this office with first class, rollable help, American, Scotch, Nova Scotls, Irish and German.

N. B. All respectable girls can have situations without dolay 10 26

Lost and Found. PORTEMONNAIE LOST-Supposed near

POUND—At the Music Hall, on Saturday
have by calling at 19 South Remot strot, any day this
work, before nine o'clock A. M.

217 1y 23 LOST—Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, in passing up Hannver, through Court atreet, a Shell linkstrip, inlaid with rold etars, gold eros in the contre. The finder will be liberally rowarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving that 300 Hanover atreet.

6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Losses of the Fifth and Eleventh Massachusetts Regi-

ments.

The First Regiment Praised.

The following is the substance of a despatch received at hradquarters this afternoon from the agent of the Commonwealth at Washington. Washington, July 24th. The Fitch Mass tehn-setts Regiment misses from twenty-five to thirty meu-privates and nen-commissioned officers. No commissioned officers were lost or bailly wounded. Col. Lawrence is bruised, but will be out in a few days. The regiment is now in Washington, and is being well leoked after by the compa-

The Eleventh Regiment is now at Alexandria, and misses about fifty men. Captalus Gurdon and Allen, and Lieutenants Bowdein and Caleff are smong the missing. Col. Clark is suffering from sun-stroke, received on the battle-field. The First Regiment is at Camp Corcoran inside the entrenchments. Their service in the Fridays fight is highly spoken of. Only the fifth and eleventh Mass. Regiments were fully engaged on Sunday.

Sunday.

The city of Washington is being rapidly cleared of stragglers, and there is very little confusion here today. At Hendquarters the city is considered entirely safe. Medical aid from Mussnehusetts is not needed at present, as we have a sufficient supply of hospital store shirts, etc.

Latest by Telegraph.

THE FIVE MILLION LOAN.

REPORTED SAFETY OF CONGRESS-MAN ELY.

THE BODY OF COLONEL CAMERON BURNT,

New Yerk, 24th. The subscription list to the five million loan on sixty dny's Treasnry Notes at par, amounted to over three millions oarly this niorning. It is supposed that all the balance will be taken before night. Double engles which have been split open and filled with platina, and nowly milled, by counterfeiters, have been detected. Special despatches from Washington report

that Mr Ely, Congressman, is safe. It lacks con-It is reported that the body of Col. Cameron was hurni in the house in which ho had been deposited and which was destroyed by fire.

A messenger from Fuirsx reports that no robel scoms have yet appeared in that vicinity.

Griffin's battery was lost, with 7 killed and 17 wounded. wounded.
Sixteen Fire Zonnves were nrrested at the Relay House for golug homo without permission.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Improved Condition of the Army.

New York, 24th. A Washington despatch to the Post says all is quiet. No rebels are any where near the lines. The troops are rupidly cocovering from fatigue and hunger, and are in fine

It is believed that Johnston and his forces will retire from Manassas to the position they formerly occupied.

No doubt a panie among the rebels provented a pursuit of our forces, and that they retrented behind their entrenehments at Manassas.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS-Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, 24th. SENATE. Mr. Foster presented a report and memorial of the Common Council of New London, in favor of establishing the Naval Academy there. He urged the claims of the State and place with a few re-marks. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution Instructing tho Judiclary Committee to enquire into the expediency of requiring the eath of allogiance to be administered to oach nillitary and navul officor and employe of the Government. Agreed to. Mr. Trumbull presented a momorial from citi-zens of Alton, Ill., in favor of establishing an ar-

mory there. Referred.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judlelary, reported hack the House bill to define and punish conspiracy, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Bayard wanted to make a minority report seminat the bill

Mr. Bayard wanted to make a minority report agninst the hill.

Mr. Trumhull objected.

A motion to print was disngreed to.

The resolve approving of the acts of the President was postponed till Friday.

The Senate refused to concur in the House snhstitute for its hill for the hetter organization of the Military department.

HOUSE—[ADDITIONAL.]
The House went into a committee on the bill to provide for additional revenues for defraying the expenses of the Government und maintaining public credit by direct tax and internal duties.

RETURN OF THE CHELSEA VOLUNTRERS. Tho following despatch was received at the Chelseu

City Hall from Mayor Fay this morning:
WAANINOTON, July 24.
Samuel Basset, City Hall, Chelsea: All of our
company are safe, except as hefore reported.
None were wounded in the lust battle. Removed

None were wounded in the lust battle. Removed to Arlington Heights. Direct as before. I have shaken hands with all today. Crowell's hody left hy Adams Express this afternoon.

I nm palned to report that Gray was left at Centreville, which is in possession of the rebels. He was he a shiking condition, too sick to be removed. Chelsea men in other companies, viz.: Henry Noyes, (of Sherman's Battery); Horatio Jenkius, (in Somerville Light Infantry, 5th Reg.); Hurvey Reed and — Wude, (in Charlestown Artillery); — Brown, — Rowell and — Wright all safe. The Chelsea company have curned a glorious reputation, and are ready for curned a glorious reputation, and are ready for another battle. Let every citizen be proud of them. FRANK B. FAY. The hody of Philander Crowell, one of the kill ed, will arrive at the depot in this city this after A number of members of the Chelsea Compa-

ny have reached this city. They left before the battle of Bull's Run. IMPORTANT COUNCIL OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY CHIEFS. Washington, July 23, 1861. The civil and military heads of the government

have had a meeting at the White House today and reviewed the past, locked the present strongly in the face, and endeavored to account for the picture presented.
Congress and thoncwspapers were charged with the nwlul responsibility of the fullure on Sunday at Bull's Run.

The President leaned wholly upon the judgment of his great military chieftain, Gen. Scott.

The lutter said—"I am the greatest coward in the army, and ought to be removed for surrending my own opinion of duty, in a crisis like this, to popular clumor, induced hy bunkum threats in Congress and dnily newspaper harangue."

General Scott has for a long white been of the opinion in view of the well drilled militia of the count of the country of the well drilled militia of the country of the well drilled mi South, that camps of instruction should be estab-lished for our troops, and that they should be thoroughly educated before venturing into the field in active service.
The popular sentiment of the people, which is

frequently very erroneous, and proved to be so at this time, overruled General Scott, and an oarly hattle was determined upon. It has been had, and the results are before us. ne results are heforo us.

All of the members of the Cabinet were present.

The have endorsed the Tribune "forward All of the members of the Caeinot were present. Those who have endorsed the Tribune "forward to Richmond" programme were silent.

Words of censure were uttored because Gen. Patterson was not removed before, the chief cause of the defent being laid entirely to his inactivity.

So the heads of the government treated the session of today. [N. Y. Herald. GENERAL PATTERSON'S POSITION. Despatche es have been received from Gen Pattorson, explaining his position, and endeavoring to show that it was utterly impossible for him to pursuo Gen. Johnston. The military chiefs here do not believe it. [N. Y. Herald. THE BLUNDER DISCOVERED TOO LATE.

The Tritinne says that Gen. Cameron, who went out to Manassas, Intending to witness the battle, was so impressed with the doubtful character of the attempt to force the enemy's position, that he returned in hasto to Washington, to alter, if possible, the orders which had been issued for an stack, but arrived too late.

if possible, the orders which had been issued for an strack, but arrived too late.

Ite immediately pressed forward, however, all of the available troops to strengthen the Reserve Corps. Our officers had little hope of winning the battle, on Saturday night. A prominent member of Congress who was there, after an interview with Gen. McDewell and his aids, wrote down his conviction that we should lose it, and that the Commanding General was hopeless at that the Commanding General was hopeless at the commencement of the battle. We learn from nnother source that this was the

general feeling among the officers. One captain remonstrated against the madness of the assault. Gen. McDowell said that a victory at this juncture was so Important, that a groat risk must be rau to win it.

A New Caniner is talked about, and we give the slate of the N. Y. Herald:

Nathaniel P. Banks of Illinois, Secretary of John C. Frement, of California, Secretary of Cornelius Vanderhilt, of New York, Secretary of the Navy. Jeseph Holt, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

FIRE IN MARBLEHEAD. A despatch at tho Merchants' Exchange from Marblehead states that a bouso situated on Orno street, owned and occupied by Mr. James Ward, was partially destroyed hy fire last night. Loss about \$300. Fuily insured.

MORE REBEL BARDARITY, One of the Massachusetts soldiers lying wounded upon the ground at Bull's Run, was (says a correspondent of tho Traveller) run through seven times with rebel ayonets.

THE REBEL FORCE AT AND ABOUT MANAS-SAS. An Alahama captain, who was taken prisoner, declared, betore dying of his wounds, that the forces at and about Manassas were 110,000.

Gov. Sprague and Blenker's Brigade. About half-past 7 o'clock, Sunday, while Blenker's Brigade was still at Centrovillo, Gov. Sprague rodo up, as cool as if in a parlor, and said, "I nm withdrawing the Rhodo Islaud troops in good order. You must help make a stand here."

The officers to whom he had speken expressing their readiness to do so, he added: "I'vo precived their readiness to do so, he added: "I'vo precived their readiness to do so, he added: "Two received no orders all day. Wo've been fighting on our own hook. Where has Gen. McDowell been?"

No one there knew.

The conduct of Gov. Spraguo, through and after the engagement, was characterised by the greatest self-possession, and, considering his ontire separation from military pursnits, his conduct amounted to the highest heroism. When cornstalk Generals are made overy day, why is he not offered a Major Generalship? [N. Y. Tribune.

POPULAR FEELING IN NEW YORK. Tho several militia and volunteer organizations of the metropolis of the Union are now all on the qui vive, and ero the lapse of two weeks thirty thousand of them will he in the field to join their brethren in beating the rebels back to fealty. During the present woek eight fully equipped regiments will leave for the seene of action, and a number of others now actively engaged in preparation will soon follow.

The paulotism and ardor of the people nro as huoyant as ever, and Now York seems determined to turn out her last man, if necessary, in defence of the Union, and for the complete annihilation of treason against the Federal Government. [N. Y. Ilerald, 21th.

THE OFFICERS IN THE FIGHT—PREPARA-TIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT. The colonels of our regiments appear to have been in the thick-est of the fight, if we may judge by the casual-ties. The returns show four killed and soven

There were thirty-six in the engagement, which gives a ratio of one in three killed or wounded. The government is making extensive arrangements for the nrival and eare of troops. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Mr. Woods, is engaged in fitting up barracks where nrriving regiments can be properly cared for until prepared to go iuto camps. There is to be no more red-tapeism in that direction.

WASHINGTON CITY ON THE DISASTER. The Board of Aldermen of Washington City have passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the repulse sustained by our gallant army, battling in the cause of our country, and in defence of the capital.

Resolved, further, That in this hour of gloem and peril, we pledge ourselves, both as individu-

als and in our corporato capneity, to give n cor-dial and unfaltering support to the Government of the Union. A COWARDLY SUBTERFUOR. The Zouaves, after taking one battery, were rushing upon another, when those behind it cried out, "For God's

sake, don't shoot your brothers."

Upon this, tho Zouaves reserved their fire, until a volley was poured in upon them by the battery from which the applications had come. [N. Y. Tribune.] COL. LAWRENCE. A private despatch from Washington teday says that Col. Lawrence of the Massachusetts Fifth will be well in a few days.

New Advertisements.

PACING THE COMMON.

"Bayley & Blew, 17 Cockspur street, London, Sign of the Civet Cat." HARRIS & CHAPMAN have received case of desira-bles from this renowned house, consisting in part of

STERLING PERFUMES: Ess. Bouquet, largo and small. Ess. Summer Blossoms, lorge and small—and

RICH SOAPS;

Ess. Bonquot Teblet. Violot Tablet. Almond Tablot. Glycerine Inblot. Bayley's Goods received firect.

Spermacetl Tablet.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN, 130 TREMONT ST., COR. WINTER.

DIAGONAL WITH PARK ST. CHURCH.

Other of Boston. In the Board of Aldermen, July 22, 1861.
Ordered, Thot due nollee be given that this Board will, on Monday Nex?, in 4 o'clock P. M., take into consideration the expediency of constructing a Common Sewer in Suillyan street, and in Dorchester street between Suillyan and Seventh streets—also of reconstructing the Common Sewer in Soring street near teverett atreet, and in Everott street between Barton and Spring streets—and of assessing the expense thereof on all persons who may enter their parlicular Drains into such Common Sewers, or who, by any more remote means, shall receive any benefit thereby: Any person, making objections thereto, will then and there be heard.

Mesti:

S. F. McCless, City Clork.

Jy 24 03t City Clork.

MEACHER WANTED. A Principal of the Mindeu tentre Granuau School is soon to be appointed. Applications for the place, by letter, accompanied with testinonials, are requested to be forwarded to the undersigned until Aug. 1. Nono need apply who have not hold the advantages of a liberal training for thoir profession, and in least three years experience on in eaching. I resent salary 8800.

Sup'l Pub. Schools, Mallen, Mass. TO LET—Unfurnished Lodging Rooms, with gas, hot and cold water in each, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood—sulfable for a gentloman and wife or two single gentlemen; rent moderate. Apply at 95 llurrison avenue. W87

95 Hurrison avenue. WS7 1974

POARD WANTED. Wanted, at or near
West End, room and bond, by two young men, in o
family where there are but a few other boarders. Address,
with description, location ond price, (moderate,) il., 63

Milk st. 117 221 10 LET—Room suitable for a physician, in A senteel private house, where there are no children Also, Louiging Hooms to let, with gas, ond hath room n same floor. Apply at 229 Tremont st. cop311 jy 21 WANTED TO HIRE-A Tenoment

WANTED TO HILL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE PROPERTY OF LAND IN CAMBRIDGE WANTED

LAND IN CAMBRIDGE WANTED

LAND IN CAMBRIDGE WANTED

LI Exchange for one or two new first class Brick

llousca with all the modern improvements, very

pleasantly located on Third st., opposite the Court

Housein East Cambridge. For torms call cornor l'ortland and Sudbury sts.
jy 24 o3t J. B. CLAPP & SI)N, Real Estats Agents.

TO LET—At the South End, in a first closs neighborhood, a House containing 8 rooms, gas. &c., very desirable for a family who wish a femilica. Also a part of a house, 4 rooms, Rents maderate to responsible tensuits. Apply 10 D. J. BRIGGS, 94 Tremont at., opposito Tromont House. WSM 1 Jy 24 CAMP SONGS. A collection of National,
Patriolic and Social Songs, for the Volunteers, containing words and music of all the popular national congs, with many now ones, prepared expressly for this work.
Priro ten cents, on receipt of which it will be mailed, poat paid to any address. DITSON & Co., Publisher, 217 Washington street, Amusements.

BOSTON MUSEUM

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY t Commencing Monday Evening, July 22-also on Wednesday and Seturday Afternoone, at 3 o'clock-THE ORIGINAL AND WOBLD BEYOWNED BRYANT'S MINSTRELS:

From Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway, New York, Admission 25 cents. Orchestra and Reserved Seats 50 cents. Children under 12 years 15 cents.

To commeace at 8 o'clock. jy 22

BOSTON MUSIC HALL. FIFTH SEASON. GILMORE'S

PROMENADE CONCERTS WILL COMMENOR

On SATURDAY EVENING, July 20,: and continue on Saturday evenings until further notice. These entertainments will, as herelofore, chiefly consist of a performence of the choleest gens of Vocal and Instrumental Music, produced by the vory best foreign and resident talent attainable; and in view of the great success which has attended the Promenades in past as soon, the Manager feels confident that elliparal outlay and good ontertainment op his part will meet with occouragement and patronage from an appreciative and music-loving public. priblic.
Singlo Tickets I5 conts; lady and gentlaman 25c.; peckags of ten, to bo usod at pleasure, \$1; ticket admitting a lady and gentlaman to six concorts, \$1. Doors open at 14.
Cencert to commonce at 8.

to jy 16.

CHEAP EXCURSION

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, AND RETURN.

Boston to White Mountains and return, 93—via steamor o Portland and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, end re-

to Portland and Grand Trunk Railway to Gornaul, euglierins ame route.

Tickets good to return untill Angust 3.
Boston to White Mountains, Queboc, Montreal and return, \$47—vie Portland stoamers and Grand Trunk Railway, and return seme routo.

Tickets good to return until Angust 10.
The splondid eteamers Forest City and Lowiston, undor the management of Capt. Priace and Capt. Kulght, wilt leeve Inola wharf at 7 l. Mon WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 24, 25 end 26.

For through ticks is and all information acoly at the Grand Trunk Railway office, State street, street.

Jy 20 5t L. Millell's, Passongor Agent.

NO. 381 WASHINGTON STREET, (Two doors south of the Adams House, Boston.) THE GREAT HIPPOPOTAMUS, The only one ever seen on the Western Continent,

Now on Exhibition in the large and aplendid Store No. 381 Washington street. Besten, For a short arason. Admission 25 cts.; Children under 12 years, 15c. Exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. to jy 12 BOSTON AQUARIAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. THE LIVING WHALE, Meanriag 13 feat in langth, and weighing 2500 pounds; CROCODILES, SEALS, Animals of every description,

ogether with a thousand other Curiosites.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents; Chil ren undar 10 years, 15 cents. to my 23 New Publications.

Ensign stebbings in the field THE ENSIGN CLOSETED WITH PRESIDENT

LINCOLN AND GENERAL SCOTT!! Storming a Battery !!! UNIQUE LETTER TO THE TRUE FLAG.

By advice of the Governor and permission of Gen. Scott, who summoned ENSIGN JERIEL STEBBINGS to Washington, he has made the TRUE FLAG his especial orgua, and will contribute one of his etuuning and trumphaut letters to every issue of that journal. They will be found fully equal to his Garpet Bag correspondence. when he was Fourth Candidate for the Presidency a few

> THE TRUE FLAG, Containing the FIRST LETTER, new ready.

Rally, Friends of Eusign Stebbings! TuWF NOW READY-PRICE \$1 00.

Sold by all the News Dealors for four cents.

BOOKKEEPING RATIONALIZED: Admitted to all kinds of business-Personal and Partner. Adopted to Au Kinds of Dayloss—Porsonal and Partnor-silip, Commission and Corporator—with ealitroly new and rapid methods of computing Intorest, Exchange, Aver-aging Accounts, &c.; a copious Appenaix and a fac-simi-lo of the written pages of the Day, Cash, Ledger, Set of Exchange, Notes, Drafts, &c., by

George N. Comor. A. M., Accountant, Author of "Double-Entry Bookkeeping without the Journal," &c., Founder, and, for twonty years past, Principal of Comes's Commeached College, Bos-

** The very great success of his previous efforts has induced Mr. Comer to prepare a work which shall not only meet thewants of school teachers and students, but also de a reliable book of reference for bookkeepers and elerks Rulen Blanke, Day, Cash and Ledger, with printed Index and Trial Balances, adapted for using with the above, price 35 cents per set. A liberal allowance to Teachers and the Trade. Copies for examination sent by

nail on receipt of price. COMER & CO., 139 Washington st., Boston. NEW ENGRAVED HEADS.

GARIBALDI,
From n Photograph presented by himself.
WASHINGTON,
After STUART'S original at the Meeton Athononum.
EVANGELINE,
Engraved after a painting by Thomas Faed; also lied
Riding Hood; The Caskel, and others.
HENRY A. BROWN, 35 Winter street,
WTh8 THE REBELLION RECORD for this

week has, as an introduction to the work, the Hon.
Edward Everett's masterly Address in New York, July 4.
It should be rend by overy person.
The Monthly Parts have elegant Plates. BOSTON AGENT jy 21 lt LORING, 319 Washington st.

NOTICE TO WATCH MAKERS. 90 Washington at., up stoirs. 90 Washington at., up stors.

S. & J. MYERS are paying the highest cash prices for 014 Gold, Sliver, &c. to jy 15

DR. W. M. CORNELL has returned to Boston, and will prescribe for the slek at No. 11 Hayward place, the first house from Washington street, south slide. Special attention will be given to Nervous, SKIN, and other Chicago Business. Skir, and other Cultonic Distances

(ADDITIONAL CAMP CAMPERON. The Red

ADDITIONAL CONTROL OF THE CAMPING RAILFORD CO. leave
thowdoin square, Boston, and the Camp, every fifteen
minutes. The Middlesex Regiment is now at this Camp,
to 17

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COM-PANY give noiles that the amount of their Capital paid in and invested is

\$300,000, and they continue to Insure against First AND MARINE RISKS, not exceeding \$80.000 on one risk, at their office, No. 66 slate atreet, in Boston.
AARON II. BEAN, President.
G. W. Kuhn, Secretary. W. Sic n 21 SUMMER EXCURSIONS. Tourists and pleasure seekors will find FISHING Hooks, Lines, antificial bails, rods, reels, BASKETS, olc. etc., in oxtensive variety,

AT THE NEW SPONE OF MARTIN L. BRADFORD & CO., jy 24 6t 178 Washington at. EXPRESS. NEW

EFTHE ARMY EXPRESS CO.

This Company is prepared to take nil kinds of Government and Army Freights, Supplies and Packages, at the owest rates, to all places where the army is located. L. O. ACKLEY, General Agent, 76 Washington street. The next term of tids Select Family School for Lads will commence the first Thursday in September. This school has some features of advantage that commend it to the attention of parents and goardhaw For varileniars, or a Circular, address the Principal, J.E. WOODBRIDGE, Auburndele, Mass. NSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

TURKEY RHUBARB.
This is one of the mildest and most ancients, especially adapted for duminor Comment and most and most ancients, especially adapted for duminor Comment and the comment of the comment and the comment of the comment o

PRIVEAGE

This is one of the mildest and most pleasant operionis, especially adapted for duminor Complaints, invigorating in small iloses the process of digestion. It is recommended to dysopolics, and those who, from aedenlary lise or other causes, are under the frequent necessity of having recourse to laxatives. To persons of a gouty or billous habit. It may be recommended with pentillar proprioty. For diarrhoa, chronic dysontery, billous and nervous toodache, it is beneficial. Heing free from unpleasent tasto, it wilt be found numerable for children. from unineasent tasto, the control uninease tasto, the children.

The "ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGRE" is invaluable for The Theory of the control Auction Sales.

BY EDWARD SINTZENICH & Co., General and Real Estate Auctioneers and Com-mission, Merchants,

IRON BUILDING, NOS. 34 TO 40 COURT STREET.] Personal attention given to sales of Real Estate, Farm-ture, and Merchandise generally, either at atores or red-dences. Consigments solicited for sale as above. Ap-praisements made for Executors, Assignees, &c.

Assignees' Sale of Valuable Furniture, Fixtures, Put-tings, Solid Silver Ware, Glass, China, Brussels Car-pets. Mirrors, 4c., of a First Class Restaurant. Oa TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, on the promises re-cently occupied by Peekham & Carrier, Court equare, cently occupied by Peckham & Carrier, Court equare,

The enilre fittings, fixtures, furnitare, sliver plate, &co.,
of said extabilishment, which was newly farnished in the
most ox hensive and elegant manner, as a first class restaurant only in few months since, every strucie belong of
the lest possible kind. The following may be commerciated
as principal items, viz.: Elogant French plate plor glasses in black weinut frames; solid black wainut axtonelon
tebles; square diding do.; black wainut hairs; arm do;
brussels and oil cloth carpeta; a very lerge and well assorted etack of extra plated ware; solid stoding silver
spoons, forks, &c.; extra plated castors; a large stock of
linen table cloths, napkins and doyles; alegant English
cullery; cut glass; china; an unusually good assortment
of English white grarie dinace and tas ware, butchers,
&c. In addition to the above are the valuable steam
cooking apparatus, tables, and other similar articles, besides a great variety of cricias used only in first class catabilishments of this description.

Persons about to redt or to commonce business in this
line will do well to aitend the sale, as overything is te
splendid order, bavlag been used only a short thmo.

By order of

D. E. POLAND, Assignees.

D. E. POLAND, Assigned,

BY DRAPER, MORSE & CO. Salesroom No. 53 and 55 Tremont street.

Draper, Morsa & Co. will give their personal attention to sales at private residuaces, sales of real estate, stocks, de-

Fine Oil Paiotings by J. R. Smith, Clement Dress, Kurte, and others. On FRIDAY, August 2.1861, salo commencing at 11 e clock
A. M., la selearooms, A. M., la selearooms,

A limited and choice collection of ebout 50 Fiae OH
Paintings by the above and other deserving artists, consisting of Landacapes, Rural and Marine Views, Localilies, Mountain end Lake Scensry, Figures, &c., &c.,
among which are the following: Washington's Birthplace out the Potomac, The Escape of Major Putnam,
bloeschead Lako by Mooalight, Wobster's Birthplace,
The Home of Shakspeare, Minor's Ledgs, Squantum ead
Nantseket Beach, Fishing Vessels, Pilot Boats, and other
subjects of interest. Cetalogues ready and picture on
exhibition four days before asia.

[34]

AUCTION NOTICE.

I am instructed to soil, on the respective premises, by order of Goo. II. Kingsbury, Esq., administrator on the estate of Fernald D. Spokesfield, on WEONESDAT, Julian Colock A. M., the Thomas de Lap Smith Piece. In Reading—13% acres; near the atside; grea abundance of choice froit, &c.; modern buildings, in combiste repair. Also all the stock, producs, voileles, farming implements, and furniture of the house. And at 4 colock, the Life through Brick House No. 52 Marica streat, Boston.

GEO. R. HICHBORN, Auctioneer.

ly 19 ts No. 1 Scollay's Building, Boston,

BY SAMUEL HATCH [Office corner of Water and Bath streets.] Old Buildings on Joy street, by order of the Committee en Public Buildings. On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 e'clock A. M., on the premises, on Joy street.

Will be sold all the old building materials of avery description now standing on lot of land on Joy street, asset Cambridge st., on which the city is about to build a Pelice Station flouse. Terms cash down. To be removed lamediately.

Board.

BOARDING. Two desirable suites of rooms BUAKDING. Two desirable suites of rooms to let, with or without board; also single rooms lot gentlemen. Apply at No. 17 Essex si. 31 172

BOARD. Pleasant rooms, with or without board, can be had et No. 7 Warren atreet.

BOARD AT CHESTER PARK. Two crn house, may be had by early application at 21 Chester park. It was a subject to the subject of t Poark.

Poark.

To let with board, commodious, hot water and modern convealences, at 18 Edinboro at Closets ample.

TOARD WANTED—In a private family or

D where there are but fow boardors, by a yoang lady,
bookkeeper on Washington st.; the South End preforred,
convenient to the borse cars. Address L. O. A., Trasscript offlice.

Rooms to Let. TO LET—Desirable Lodging Rooms, for-nished or unfurnished, at No. is Hayward place. 157 to LET. The large and highly finished.
Store, (with cellar under the same), corner of Banner and Chauncy streets. For particulars inquire at the office of TAFFAN, MOBURNEY & Co., over the Stere.
Wite

Morses and Carriages. GODDARD CARRYALL. For FOR SALE—A good, sound and speedy florse warraated. Price \$150. Apple of GRAVES'S Stable, Joyat.

WANTED-One that is safe and reliable, and also good in single or double harness, and also good in single or double harness, and arreot.

Weighing about 550 lbs. Address 156 Coage of St. GOOD PASTURAGE FOR
HORSES of the Highland Stock Farm, Belnoni, Mass.—only seven miles from Boston.
The theoreugh-bred stallion Prince Alberty
and the Black Hawk stallion Black Raiph will reason

Financial. \$15,000 TO LOAN, on first class Odd-Apply to latoral Security, four to six months, by 19 6t Stock and Money Broker. 20 SHARES CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD opular divideads, boing e 9 per cent. guaranteed stock.

For sale by J. G. MARTIN, 8 State street,

Jy 29 6t Commission Stock Broker.

MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED. Boal

Lates, Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on commission by H. ANDREWS, n 23 to No. 48 State street.

The aubscriber has for sals in different parts of Boston, everyal pices of both improved and unimproved red; extent, worthy the attention of buyers.

F. H. JACKSON, 12 Union Enilding, 40 State aircot. Kemobals. PEMOVAL. The undersigned has removed to them No. 221 to No. 221 Washington st., opposite the chains lionse, where he will continue to innaufacture yonotlan Bilinds, Window Shados and Italian Awaings. GEORGE B. CARTWRIGHT, jy 10 im Lato of the firm of C. L. Fowlo & Co.

NAHANT, AND FORTS

WAIREN AND INDEPENDENCE. The list, staunch and lavorite steamer NELLY BAKER, Capt. A. W. Childen, is making three trips daily to Nahant. From tong where, I boston, at 95 A. M., for Nahant via Forts Independence and Warren; 28 F. M., for Nahant via Forts Independence and Warren; 27 F. M., for Nahant, without landing. From Nahant, at 15 A. M., for Boston win Forts Warron and Independence; 11 A. M., for Boston via Forts Warron and Independence; 5 F. M., for Boston via Forts Warron and Independence. This will allow all m opportunity for a most delightful excussion, and a visit to the Forte, with just enough of a seen volyage to give a chimen.

exemision, and a visit to the Forts, with just enough of a sea voyage to give a chirm.

The Nelly linker is not surpassed in speed, confort and sefery by any stenmer in these walers, and every exertion will do made for oil to enjoy the exemision. Tickets 25 cents to either ninco.
CILARLES SPEAR, Agont, 83 State street.
jo 27 TOR SALE OR TO LET—The Froman Place Chapel, entrance between Nos. 15 and 11 Boscon sl.; sulinble for a church, lecture room, society building, or school. Apply to D. R. Will TNEY, 56 Unathans street. BOYS'S SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL,
B. Sichols, inte Superintendent of the Chicago and Michigen Reform Schools. For plan and tornia, (which are to be moderate), address C. F. Barnard, 14 Warron street, Benton.

Boston.

INCE HALL CANNEL COAL. To arrive per ship "George Washington," axnooted first of Aagust. Orders now received for delivery ox ship in lots to shit.

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178 Washington street, (near Franklin atreet). POWERS OF ATTORNEY

PRINTED AND BOUND TO ORDER, In Every Description of Style,

AT THE TRANSCRIPT JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

90 & 92 Washington street. FOR MOOSEHEAD LAKE. NIGHOLS'S ACCOMMENTION STACE FOR DOYER AND FOX-CHIFF, leaves Bangor every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the stomer Monomon Saturday, or of the story of Moosehead Lake, will be furnished with an Extra from Dover at regular fare.

to Mooschoad Lake...... 33
Y. B. HASELTINE,
Agent atoamer M. Hanford,
Doston, July 1, 1961,
200 F

NASHVILLE, TENN. WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

Nashville Latriot. Weekly, per samum, time Weekly for two years, or two Weeklies tinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for)

Steam Press Printing Concern

THE MISHVILLE PATRI

1. S. CAMP & 60., Proprietors No. 16 Deaderick Street. Is Published Daily, Tri-Weskly and Weskly.

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News, and recent additions of new materials from the bundries, the Joe Orrect of the Patrior has been mad set style of the art, plain, in colors, or bronze,

POSTERS. BILLS LADING, PROGRAMMES. SHOW BILLS. SHOW CARDS. RILL HEADS, BALL TICKETS. RAILROAD WORK, DIPLOMAS,

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The large circulation of the Parmor, greatly augmen led by the addition thereto of the subscription lists of News, renders at an excellent advertising medium. None better in the city. ser We solicit orders, at our office, No. 16 Duaden-A. S. CAMP & CO.

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One Square 1 day \$1 00—each additional insertion \$ 5
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Sit Lux et Lux Fuit :: COAL OIL LAMPS VV E have just received another supply of Coal (H)
Lamps, among which are some very handsome
patterns for pariors, all fitted with the Collins burner which is the last improvement and is immeasurably superior to any other Lamp now before the public for sutness and steadmess of fiame, freedom from smoke, simplicity in construction, beauty and diegance in finish, cleanliness and economy. One Lamp will give the light of four candless and does not cost as much as one.

The Oil we have imported to hurn in these Lamps is a clear, beautiful article, free from any offensive odor, haves no grease spot when spilt upon carpet or cloth ing and will not explode RAINS, BROWN & CO. Whotesale & Retail Druggists, No. 19 Public Square

COAL OIL. 10 BARRELS COAL Oil., superior article, just a certain and for sale low by RAINS, BROWN & CJ

Burning Fluid. TANNER'S OIL, Sporm Oil, Lard Oil, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, for sale at
feb25-4f
RAINS, BROWN & CO.'S

Coal Oil Lamps. DOZEN Coal Gil Lamps, of various styles, fitted with the celebrated Collins Burner, for sale by ab25-tf RAINS, BROWN & CO.

CLARK, GREGORY & CO.. HOLE PROPRIETORS OF

CLARK & FULLER'S

AMBROSIAL OIL To whom all orders must be addressed.

Agency of all the Standard Patent Medicines Ladies' Oil Toilet Cream, Coccanut

DEPOT. 21 College Street, Opposite Sewance House. Nashville, Tenn.

DR. R. THOMPSON, No. 59 Cherry Street, YAS on hand VACCINE MATTER, which he ha A proved to be genuine. Persons wishing Vaccina-tion out find him at his office every afternoon, between and 4 o'clock.

Trunks: Trunks:: Trunks of the Best Sole Leather

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. A RUGENIA FRENCH DRESS TRUNKS. weekly and a weige ALSO

VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS JUST received and for sale, thesp for CASH.

JOHN RAMAGE 2 College Street Brogans.

N BGRO Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Kip and Grain Leather Boots. A fresh supply cheap to such by JOHN RAMAGE,

- A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY.

VELPEAU'S COMPOUND CUBERS AND COPAIYA FILLS, FOR THE CURE OF GOMNORRHOLA, GLEST FLUOR ALBUS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, &c. ... Frice Fifty Cents a Bottle,

Containing Rifty Pills. These Prits are highly recommended by the princi pal physicians of Europe and America. Greers from the trace and others solicited, and rollonce may be placed on having punctual attention from

J. W. Penchi wanger, Bole Agent, 42 Cedar Street, P. O. Box 2014, NEW YORK

The state of the Por Sale, a state of the THAT comfortable dwelling, No. 165 South Summer Barners, formerly the residence of Russell Hopston Reg. Mo. 15 North Bummer street, the precept west; passed in Correy, for, Affric to Dales Region France

Medical.

European Medical Institute. Dr. 84890X, Sec. 3. 34. / (From Paris.)

No. 704 Broadway, above 4th Street, NEW YORK. THE necessity of giving to the public of the United L. States, a rational and not expensive treatment in it Diseases of a chronic, especially of a secret character, has induced Dr. Sanson (for several years known this city as the most successful practitioner in that ines of affections) to extend his sejourn in New York He may therefore be consulted at his convenient hecation, "704 BROADWAY," and will continue to keep on hand his own and Dr. Ricerd's preparations, such as Flor del Ucayali, (\$2 per bottle) against Seminal losses and Deblity from excesses or self-abuse, the best remedy known in Europe..

His Preventive against Infection, \$1 per bottle.

Ricord's celebrated Pills, against Venerual Diseases, one box sufficient to cure any case, \$2 per box.

His Gonorrhosa Remedy cares that disagreeable affiction in 2 few days, \$3.

Bust French Male Safet imported by himself at \$3 per dozen.

per dozen.

All his French and Spanish Reusedies for Affections of Ladies will be sent with a circular containing crots of impurtance, known to a few French Physici

the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, so that the strictest privacy is observed.

He is under the necessity of notifying the public that he has not the slightest connection with his old office, at 512 Broadway, and that an imposter is copying verbally his advertisements.

The Doctor's new place is 704 Broadway, above that the street and marries expects the New York Ho. Fourth street, and nearly opposite the New York Hotel, where he can be consulted in English, German, Italian, French or Spanish.

One of the most popular and benevolent Institutions is DOCTOR MESECK'S

Medical Dispensary CONSULTING ROOMS. ON DEADERICK STREET, Nashvitic, Tenn.:

THE Doctor immediation old Parctitioner, from th A old and thus country, fleing already 15 years in America, having manfully and honorably surmountep all the trials of the new world, and battled and conquored death of the whole range of diseases of our dif-ferent climates, South and North, so that the fame of his success in the treatment of general and private diseases is indisputable for which he has the most re-liable references. liable references.

Special attention paid to diseases of Females and Children, and much gratification be feels, in general by being entrusted with desperate cases, for to illustrate his skill. He is conversant with the American

French and German Languages, and always ready tender his advice and services with politoness, consc Persons at a distance may have his advice and made icines by consulting him through tetters, inclosing a fee, to Post-office flox No. 336. His Family Residence is on North Market street, june18-tf

The Unprecedented Success Which has of late attended the use of - L.N. SWEET'S MEDICATED SOAP

TNDUCES us to call the attention of all those afficted I with Piles to it. It is being tested daily with the most beneficial effects. It is the only preparation that can be relied on for a permanent and speedy cure. If other medicine in connection with it. It is compounded under the supervision of L. N. SWEET who will return

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between I OTTMA SPRINGER and J. F. HAUGH, under the style of O. SPRINGER & CO, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. OTTMA PRINGER being the only one authorized to collect debts due to the old firm, and all those indebted will please call and settle immediately. The business will hereafter be continued by Measrs. W. SPRINGER & BRO., Ottma Springer acting as Agent. HE Conartnership heretofore existing between

W. SPRINGER & BRO. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dyes, Bry Salts, Acids, Oils, Var-nishes, Spices, Patent Medicines, Instruments, Per-fumerys and other articles for Druggists and Country We have just received a large stock of Garden feed

Springer's Celebrated Gorman Punch fine by all Saloons. Try it. Liquid Blue.

THIS article, designed for Blueing Clothes, differs
from all other preparations hitherto in use Be
ing entirely soluble in water, all danger of streaking
goods is obviated, and being free of acid or alkali, the most delicate fabric may remain for any length of time in the solution without sustaining injury.

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RAINS, BROWN & CO. DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTIONISTS, No. 19 Public Square,

Opposite to the Market House, ...

- Nashville, :: Tennessee. THE common belief that much of the uncertainty substances, seems to acquire daily confirmaprimary importance are gradually going out of me, while others produce effects and cause accidents that do not properly belong to them as described in the Tharmacopea. New remedies, as suggested and offer-ed for trial are often found so imperfect, and varying so much in chemical character and strength that they are either condemned or received upon false premises, both equally at variance with the proper progress in therapeutics; whilst most practitioners daily feel that the Materia Medica is not rich enough either to lose its old remedies, or to sacrifice opportunities of ac-quiring new ones. A proper appreciation of these facts warrant the Subscribers in manufacturing and wending none but First Class Standard Preparations,

with direct reference to the necessities of the protes-sion and the requirements of the Pharmacopes. Cur Chemicals, Powders, Tinctures, Essential Oils, and in fact all of our Medicinal Preparations are selected and compounded with a view to the quality only, without regard to price. In Perfumery, Variety Goods, Patent Nostrums, &c., we endowor to please all tastes. RAINS, BROWN & CO.

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Cincinnati, Ohio. OFFER for sale in lots:—
1000 Barrels Flour, superfine to extra family;
700 Bushels Clover Seed;
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300 Herds Grass; 600 " Stripped and Clean Blue Grass Soed; 1000 boxes Western Secerce, English Dairy and

Notineg Cheese;
Lard and Linseed Olle, Bacon, Grain, Candles, Scap, We have ample tacilities and give prompt attention to the purchase of Merchandine required by the South-ern trade, and to the sale of Cotton, Pig and Bloom iron, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally.

CASH SYSTEM. EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

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CHANDELIERS, MADE TO GETTER TOO - 5 CHURCHER, COLLEGES, AND PUBLIC BUILDING No. 132 William Street near Pulton, New York.

IL. H. HAYNES & Co. AGENTS FOR THE B. A. e. it a . til o .. Negrocs, Inches Public to as Commercial Setal, desilo-16, de as as Manheille, Sonne,

Agricultural and Seed Store, 133 HONOL & MARRIET STREET,

nashville, tennessee.

Pare and Sciected Seeds. Machines and Implements. CORTABLE STRAW ENGINES.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

BEAPERS AND MOWERS, THRESHING MACHINES,
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HERDS GRASS SEED, MILLET SEED, HUNGARIAN SEED, BUCKWHEAT SEED. PERENNIAL RYE GRASS SEED. SPRING AND FALL BARLEY,

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PARAFFINE BURNING OIL, AT GARBOY RURNING OIL. COTTON SPINDLE OIL. ENGINE OIL,

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CAR AND WAGON GREASK. PARAFFINE WAX CANDLES:

ALSO / S

Exclusively at Wholesale EAGLE MILL COTTON YARN.

ORNABURGS AND SHKETINGS," COTTON PLAIDS AND STRIPES We refer by permission to GEN. 6. P. SMITH, President Bank of Tennessee JOHN A. FISHER, Casbier Bank of Tennessee. Also to the following Wholesale Merchants in

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STRAITION & SEYMOUR,
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FALL & CUNNINGHAM, TERMS CASH.

TENNESSEE MARINE AND The second Fire Insurance Company. APITAL \$150,000-ALL PAID IN.

OFFICE North-West Corner of the Public Squar will take risks against loss or damage by fire of Dwelling and other Houses, Goods in Store, &c. Also, Marine and River hazard to and from all por Risks on Negroes against the Dangers of

the River. BIRE! ORS: " ING. JOSEPH VAULX, OHN H. DILLIAN THOMPSUN AND JAMES CORREY, JAMES ELLIS, N. E. ALLOWAY, W. S. EAKIN, THOMPSON ANDERSON. R. H. GARDNER, W. S. EAKL THOS. L. BRANSFORD

JOSEPH VAULE, President. A. W. BUTLER, Secretary. De Forest, Armstrong & Co., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane St., M. Y.

The Wamsutta Prints, The Amoskeag, New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder belors. Our Prints are cheaper then any in the market acy Orders promptly attended to.

Notice to Stockholders. A Ta meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ten-A nesses and Alabama Railroad Company, at their office in Franklin, on the 2d day of April, 1861, a call on the unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company, was ordered to se paid to the Treasurer at his office in Franklin, as follows, to-wit: Two deliars per share, to be paid on the first Monday in June, 1861. Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday Two dollars per shere, to be paid on the first Monday in August, 1861.
Two dollars per share; to be past on the first Monday in September, 1861.
Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Monday

Two dollars per share, to be paid on the first Menday a Movember, 1861. R. H. BRADLEY, Socy. April 10—2m Premium Harness. WALLS TO THE STATE OF THE STATE

C. L. HOWERTON. Note. 9 and 10 Public Square, Nashville, Harness . Manufacturer.

NOACE and Buggy Harness of every style and quality Which and suggy narrows of every style and quality thepse constantly on hand and manufactured to order. Also, Buggy Collises, Kip and Hog Skin Collars Bridles, Haiters, and all other articles made by Harness Manufacturers—all of the best material and the finest workmanship, all of which will be sold as cheep me can be bought anywhere in the United States.

To C. L. HOWERTON'S Harness has been awarded the Highest Premium at the Tennessee State Fair, the Kentucky State Fair at Bowling Green, at the Limestone County Fair, Alabama; Agricultural Society at Athens, &c.

nov12-41

Flouring Mill for Rent. THE City Flouring Mill, attended in the Comberhad
River, just below the city, is othered for read the
remainment of the present year, with the privilege of
heart year
Apply to Turnin & Pounts, Cherry street, Joyful News!

The Cry is "Still They Come." TEN AND DIE WHAT & TRUESE

mbracing clothing, and every article in the furnishin

For the very least possible share of your cash.

Nor forgetting old-line Whigs and Democrata,

For whom he keeps a variety of suitable hats,

The finest cape—all fancies sure to please—

Both cloth and silk, and new style Japanese; Handsome shirts, and spleadid cravats and collars, So to M. Powers don't neglect to bring your dollars; For with myriads we would now dispute, Who dare say his garments fail to suit: le will give you barguing so very reth are rare

Cross Ties Wanted THE Nashville and North-western Railroad Com-puny wish to contract for 40,000 CEDAR CROSS TIES, 9 feet long, 6 inches thick, well hewn, to face at narrowest place not less than 8 inches clear of back; timber to be sound; to be delivered at the grade line The contractors want to contract for \$0,000 WHITI or POST-OAK TIES of the same size as the above, to b

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2. We will give one copy of this valuable asiston of American rissory, by automotive sharing in its ownership.
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SELECTION NOTICE! ed in the constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate this day sold our entire interest in the Book, Stationery and Periodical Business, No. 6 Union street to Mr. John T. Hagan and John D. W. Green, who will continue the business at the same place, under the style of Green & Co.

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Confederate States of America. acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, estab-ish justice, insure domestic tranquitty, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posteri

across 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. members chosen every second year by the peop

or memoers chosen every second year by the people of the several 'tates; and the electurs in each State shall be citizens of the Confederato States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or nolith'al. State or Federal. 2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and se a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall tioned among the several States, which may be included within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and exhall be entitled to choose six—the State of Geo gia en—the State of Alabama nine—the State of Florida

s. The nouse of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or o her federal officers resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a wote years by the legislature thereof, at the regular seas consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The sents of the senature of the first class shall be vacated at the

happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the re-cess of the legislature of any State, the executive such vac-noise.

8. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have ses they shall be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and configurate states is tried, the Chief Justice shall pre-side; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not ex-end further than to removal from office, and disqualication to hold and enjoy any office of honor or prof

1. The time, place and manner of holding election or Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed n each State by the legis! ture thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, provisions of this constitution; nut the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or after such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once lu every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in Economics, subtraction, such a differ-Fach House shall be the judge of the elections

of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. number, expel a member.

2. Lacb House shall keep a journal of its precedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require screey, and the year and nays of the members of either use, on may question, shall, at the desire of one hit

l. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a ompensation for their services, to be ascertained by aw, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses, shall be determined by year by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the consurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of seljournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate states; and before the name shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-

The Congress shall have powerdoing the work, we think we can guaranty a better article than can be ebtained elesewhere, adapted to the

be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or

be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or promote or fester any branch of industry; and all du-ties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Conederate States: uniform laws on the subject of bankrupicies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the pessage

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7. To establish post offices and post rector; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, after the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred not only the paid out at its own re-

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than two years.

13. I provide and maintain a navy:

1. The importation of negroes of the African race 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be hid u

gation of cialms against the dovernment, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10 All bits appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederal Status, and no person holding any office of

riuce, or foreign state. 12. Congress shall make no law respecting an estab-lishment of religion, or produbting the free exercise thereof; or abroging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people perceably to assem-ble and petition the Government for a redress of grisy-15. The right of the people to be secure in their per

the place to be searched, and the persons or things is 16. An person shall be held to answer for a capital actual service, in time of war or public usinger; nor shall any jerson be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compeli-ed, as any criminal case, to be a witness against him-self; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private propernave been previously ascertained by law, and to be nformed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to e confronted with the witnesses against him; to have

anco.

18. In suits at common law where the value is con ury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court he Contederacy, then according to the rules of the

1. The executive power shall be vested in a Presi-

number of electors appointed, and if no person have uch majority, then, from the persons having the ignest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of home voted for as Fresitent, the House of Reprisenhaving one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall con-sist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be neces-sury to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve npon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice Pre-ident shall act as President, as in case of the death or other con-stitutional disability of the President. number be a majority of the whose number of sections and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice Brendent; a guorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of elementers and a majority of the whole number shall of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. No person constitutionally insligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President.

of President shall be digitted without value of the Considerate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural form citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, or a citizen thereof here in the United States prior to the 20th of December. 1880. shall be clurible to the office of President. ber, 1860, shall be cligible to the office of President; neither shall say person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been for been years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, an they may exact at the time at his election. time at his election.

8. In case of the respond of the Fresident from of Soe, or of his death, resignation, or inability to dis-charge the powers and duties of the mad office, the same shall devolve on the vice President; and the C-mgame anali devolve on the vice President; and the C-a-gress may, by law, provide for the ca-e et removal, death, resignation, or mability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the deschility be removed or a President shall be

plected 9. The President whall, at stated times, receive # his services a compensation which shall betther be in-creased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive with-in that period an other emelument from the Cunfedartice Blatcs, or day of thom.

10. Before he enters on the extention of his effect, be shall take the shiouses eath or affirmation:

"I do seismally great (or affirm) that I will faithfully opening the effect of President of the Considerate Bully opening the office of President of the Considerate Bully, and will, to the best of my ability, passarve, ground, and defined the Constitution theses. 1. The President shall be commander

but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointmen of such inferior officers, as they think project in the of Departments.

3. The principal in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any first by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, insaficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty: 4. The President shall have power to fill all vacan-cles that may happen during the recess of the Sun-

ate, by granting communious which shall expire at the end of their next section; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be re-appointed to the same office 1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Contect. the Congress intermation of the state of the Consideracy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of diagramment between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be mainfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

1. The President. Vice President, and all civil off cers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treasure.

during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, re-ceive for their services a compensation, which shall

which is a party, the Supreme Court shall have origi-nal jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentions, and under such regulations, as the t 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within

consist only in terying war against them, or in adhering to their enomies, giving them aid and com-lort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt ARTICLE IV. "

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall

3. No slave or other person held to service or in-bor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such

pervice or labor; but shall be delive

such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 2. 1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of oarbed as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Coufsderate States may acquire new territors: and Congress shall have rewrest territors:

SECTION 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three States legally as-

ARTICLE V.

the officers appointed by the same shall remain in fied, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contrated and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate. ty of the Confederate States, shall be the engreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws tioned and the members of the several State legisla-tures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust

under the Curfederate Seates.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to dany or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof. A BILL , WINE ARTICLE VIE AN BOX

1. The ratification of the conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When Eve States shall have retained this Constitution between the States and there is not better the constitution of the states of 2. When Eve States shall never fulfill the Congress tution in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the worse, and fasugurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Previsional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Previsional Coorginates.

THE Nashville Commercial Institutes Company
L have thus day declared a pemi-annual divisional of at brick rate free thereof to has AVINGE

FOR GOVERNOR, ISHAM G. HARRIS

of of shelby. FOR SENATOR.

WASHINGTON BARROW. ... FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

ABRAM L. DEMOSS IRA P. JONES.

For the Permanent Constitution

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861.

The Richmood Exemuner says, the South is in the habit of expressing much solicitude for recognition by the European Governments. | adee, under Col. S. P. Heintzleman, U. S. ar She must not forget that that recognition de- my : and the fifth division, two brigades, unpends solely apon berselt. When she prover this division proceeted by the old Braddock and viadicates her nationality by meane road, and the third by the Little River Turn pike. The fourth division, under Gen. Runwhich the mind of the world cannot but acvan, of New Jersey, constituted the reserve. knowledge, then the recognition follows, and There were in the whole column sixty-two her independence is good without the recognition. It is not recognition that produces and in the marching divisions an aggregate independence, but independs nee which exacts of forty-five thousand. from Fairtax Court House, the headquarters

The South has done much in the demonstration of her independent nationality. She of Gen. Bouham, of South Carolina. who is has in the field a bundred and fifty thousand styled in the orders of the Rebel commandernoldiers. She has financial resources abondant for the support of this force and for carrying on the war indefinitely. She has arms, munitions of war, generals and states. vancing column made its appearance the Remen. No power on the face of the earth, of equal population, can compare with her in the elements of strength, and independence, The only arm of power in which she is deficient is a navy : but she has many extraordinary resources which compensate that want. She has crops and staples which enable her to command the respect and consideration of the world. Two of her staple products alone Europe, would be glad to purchase at two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars. All these things make a very good start to-

wards independence. The North has, in a most significant manner, acknowledged her power by confessing that four bundred thourand men and four hundred millions of dollars will be necessary to subdue her. It is a right vigorous nationality that requires artillery, one section of Captain Barry's butsuch a preparation to suppress it.

tery of United States artillery, the Second Our recognition by the powers of the earth Seventy-first regiment New York State milidepends upon ourselves. We should covet mand. Interest and necessity might drive in front, consequently putiting Col. Burnside in advance. The movement was conducted England and France to our side for the purpose of procuring cotton; but our dignity Second Rhode Island regiment were employand importance would be greater, more en- ed as skirmishers in advance of the division during and secure, if it were altogether self. Their lines extended from half a mile to two achieved. If our independence were the Rhode Island regiment followed at the head schievement of France and England, what ob- of the division. After it came the Second noxious obligations and complications would Rhode Island battery and a section of Barit not lead to? If it were accomplished by continuing instead of cannon it would be the second New Hampshire and Seventy-first New cotton instead of cannon, it would be the cot- York regiments. ton States, and not the whole South, that would deserve the credit of success. Sykes' United States Infantry, Maj. Rey-

Let us not look abroad for recognition.-Let us not trust to France, Great Britain or to cotton. Let us not expect success from the pomention of a staple given us by Providepos; but let us hew out our independence by our own right arms, owing it to provers and conduct alone. Then shall we indeed have a place in the great muster-roll of ma we tions. We shall not rank as a parasite of England or France, or possess a dangerous importance, like the toad. from the jewel he happens to carry in his head. Prudence and pride alike counsel that we shall fight our way through this difficulty bravely and perneveringly, not looking for success to purchase or diplomacy. A few battles and vic tories will be worth more to us than many lay in the march. The third barricade was years of cotton crops.

Lincoln's Grand Army.

We spread before our readers this morning full accounts of the march and operations of the Grand Army of Lincoln, from Arlington Heights down to their discomfiture at Bull Run. They are interesting, and should be read by every one, as they exhibit the feeling and spirit of the Northern vandals. It would be amusing to contrast their brilliant expectations of trinmph and glory with the and realities they experienced, had we the beart to find sport in a dramer so bloody in its denoument. In the "Destruction of Sennacherib," Byzox painted a picture of which we are reminded by the realizations of the Grand Army. The whole poem is apposite—but we quote only the first two verses : ...

The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold. That host with their banners at sunset were seen,

That host with the forest when autumn hath blown. That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown. There was a failure of the Richmond mail yesterday, and we are therefore without the reports of our Richmond exchanges. We

will give the Southern accounts so soon as

ANDREW JOHNSON introduced a bill in the U.S. Senate on the 20th last., providing "for the transportation of arms and munitions of no cover from the guns of the fort. This war to the loyal chizens in the States now in rebellion, and to organize them into regiments, &c. He mid these loyal citizens felt | ham, the successor in Congress of the notothat the Government was bound to protect them. How will the Lincoln Government transport arms into the rebel States? They have tried it in Virginia in the only mode

that promised success,—i. e. in the hands of

their soldiers-but failed. They can do no

BEAUREGARD'S DESPATCH.—The N. O. Cree ond Rhode Island Regiment. The inside of

UNTERES .- Dr. OLIVER, the owner of "Blind That." the wonderful piano player, proposes to give a series of Tom's unique Musical En- It bears no comparison to the splendid tertainments, the proceeds to be contributed works, scientifically planned and erected by to the support of the volunteers in the serwice of the South. This is a liberal proposi- a flank movement, for which there was abunsion on the part of the Doctor, and we hope dant opportunity, without exposing the neministrik will be generously responded to by the people. We believe Dr. Ouven designs commencing the concert in this city. We ling the entrenchment, sharp firing was heard have no doubt whatever as to the result here. on the left, which was afterwards necertainbave no doubt whatever as to the result here.

ed to have been occasioned by a skirmish between the advance of Colonel Miles' division the epportunity to do something to promote and the Alabamiana, who were in position the convenience and comfort of the soldier there about two miles from the Court House, ter's came up the engagement became gener the distribution in the cause of Southern Independent dence. We trust that Dr. OLIVER will be sendered the use of some large and couven. New York. When it was first discovered a intentry charging on, and stiencing them, best place to hold the concert, free of charge, der Colonel Burnside, was formed in close The most brilliant charge was made by the and that he will find it necessary to incor but the lightest expenses is carrying out his with absenty, and the men, whose ordered for the point of the bayonet, captering a battery, pairiotic purpose. We' are proud to know waid, proseed on eagerly, singing "Dissist that his efforts are being seconded by one of the lovely women of our city; the mobilest of the lovely women of our city; the mobilest of the lovely women of our city; and we feel that whatever she gives the ad
and we feel that whatever she gives the adparties of her assistance is beand to proceed.

With atterity, and the mea, were ordered for but with severe loss. The Zunaves greatly loss is distinguished themselves.

A Mississipping to consin 2d turns out to be Q. M. Pryor, a consin 2d turns out to be Q. M. Pryor, a consin 2d turns out to be print at months has been at the part at months has been at the point of the bayonet, and the with severe loss. The Zunaves greatly but with severe l

Operations of the Grand Army. Taking Pessession of Fairlex Court-House, THE BATTLE OF STLL'S RUN. ence by Telegraph of the N.Y. Herald.

Wassingron, July 17 .- The advance of the whole corps d'armee, constituting the columns under the command of Brigadier General Mo-Dowell has thus far proved a triumphant march. All that was expected or hoped to he accomplished to-day was done, and almost without the firing of a gun. The Rebels have fied from their currenchments, and Fairfax Court House, the late headquarters of Gen. M. S. Bonham, of South Carolina, is in our erion. The Alabama and the Carolina brigad-s, and a whole body of Rebels in that neighborhood—variou-ly estimated at from ten to fittem thousand—took to their beels, and failed to offer any errious opposition the advancing Union army. The success of the movement was complete.

regiments-about fifty five thousand men-

Upon all these roads the Rebels had placed

betiretions within a radius of three miles

in-Chief, "the commandant of the edvance

guard of the Potomac." There was work tor

the skirmiehers upon all the roads, but in

every instance, as soon as the head of the ad-

bel force retreated hastily, and in evident

on our side are one officer and three men

Alt the casualties reported at headquarters

Gen. McDowell went forward at the head

of the entire column, the second division.

noder Col. Hunter, which was composed as

First Brigade -Commanded by Col. An

and the Eighth, Fourteenth and Twenty-sev-

Second Brigade ... Commanded by Col. A. E

This division marched with its left brigade

The first brigade brought up the rear is

the following order:-Griffia's battery, Maj

nolds' United States Marines, and the Four

The first barricade, made of trees telt d and

force was discovered. The pioneers soon

more formidable. It was at the entrance of

half way np a steep hill, crowned on one

side with a thick woods and on the other by

through the field, enabling the army to pass

At this point there were stationed two

handred rebel cavalry, who, without waiting

to ascertain the strength of the advancing

force, fled upon the first appearance of on

skirmishers, firing at them one rifle shot,

Up to this point, about one mile trom the

Court House, the people living apon the

roadside were at home quirtly pursuing their

neual avocations. The first house beyond

this third barricade belonged to a man

named Goodwin, who had hastily left the

premises when the rebel cavalry retreated.

had reached a neighborhood thickly popula-

ted with the most rabid rebels in the county,

prominent among whom is one Equire

Broadwater, a county magistrate; and also

that about half a mile ahead the rebels had

a fortification erected, and a battery planted,

which was defended by a force of two thous-

and men, and that the rebel force in and

around Fairfax Court House, gnarding the

different approaches, ammounted to from

ten to fifteen thousand men. The fortifica-

ion was encountered about half a mile from

the Court House. It consisted of a simple

entrenchment, extending for about four hun-

dred yards on each side of the road. It was

pierced for eight guns. The embrasures

were formed of sand bags, and so placed as to command the road. The fortification was

at the top of a steep hill, at the foot of which

meandered a small muddy creek. The trees

npon the hill side for a distance of an eighth

of a mile had been ent down, so as to allow

fortification had been occupied for about

three weeks by the Second and Third Sonth

Carolina regiments, under Gen. M. L. Bon-

advance gnard of the Potomac. In approa-

ching this point our skirmishers had a brush

with those of the rebels, in which a corporal

ed a flesh wound in the thigh, and a rebel of-

ficer was captured by Capt. Dyer.

The advance of Burnside's brigade reach-

ed the fortification in time to make one pris-

oner, a South Carolina officer, who surren-

dered to Maj. Mission, paymaster of the Sec-

meat, clothing, arms, equipments, and camp

nten-ils were everywhere souttered over the

left with haste only about two hours before

the arrival of the bead of our column. The

tortification itself was rudely constructed.

the Union volunteers on the bank of the Po-

tomac. It could have been easily taken by

sallants to the fire of the guns in position

As the head of the division was approach-

The entrenchment encountered by Col.

behind the entrenchments.

It was here ascertained that the division

an open field. To pass this a road was made

York volunteers.

around it.

which did no harm.

enth regiments of New York volunteers.

Soun afterwards Col. Marston sent a detail If the second New Hampshire Regiment, with their regimental flag, to give its folds to the breeze from the beliry of the Court House. And the Court House bell, and the tavern The ord r had been given for the nevera betls in the village, rung forth a merry peal, divisions to make the attack need the inand thousands of Union soldiers already coltrenched lines of the Rebels at about the same lected shouted a glad greeting as the glorious time-1 o'clock P. M.—and promptly at one old Stars and Stripes waved gracefully over o'clock r. m. all the enemy's works in the the spot rendered infamously familiar as the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House were in headquarters of a band of trailors. our porces ion. The advance was made by tour different routes leading toward Fairfax Court House and directly to Centreville. The

It was evident that the Rebel force recenty stationed in the neighborhood had been completely stampeded, and that those who sympathized with them had run away at the right wing, compreed of the first division four brigades, under the command of Ges same time for fear of the consequences of Tyler of Connecticut, proceeded by the their treason. The proof of the baste with Georgetown turnpike. The center, composed which they had decamped, were everywhere of the second civision, two brigades, under visible. Many stores and dwellings were ten-Col. Hunser, U.S. army, proceeded by the Leesburg or Centrevile road. The left wing antless. The few inhabitants who remained, had a frightened appearance. was composed of the third division, three brig-The advancing column was accompanied by a number of Union men, who had recent-, with their tamilles, been driven by the

mond;" "We have some to Virginia to find

win;" "Tack won't wast for un," etc.

lage of Fairfax Court House was plainly in

sight; thither the command proceeded. At

he outskirts of the village a small American

fing, used as a guide mark by the Pourteenth

New York regiment, had been planted. It

was saluted with cheers by the passing regi-

neuts. The Rebel flag was still flying at the

Court House when the advance of the divi-

Regiment, playing national airs, entered the

rillage. It was taken down by some of

lors;" "They won't wait for us," etc.

place to reifle;" "We mean to bag Beauregard and Jeff. Davis;" "We are the pacifica-

debels from their bomes in this vicinity, and lespoiled of their property. These men, burnng with a desire to avenge their wrongs, lncited the soldiery to various acts of outrage npoa the property of Rebels, which they pointed out. In this way a number of stores and dwellings that had been described by their occupants, were ransacked and pillaged; but not a single occupied house was entered without leave, or in any way despoiled. Gnards were placed wherever requested by the citizens, and stringent measures were taken by by the commanding officers to prevent deprelations. Right men of different regiments were arrested by the Provost Marshal, for offlaging, and were sent back under guard to

At Germantown, and also in the vicinity of Fallfax Court House, several houses were set on fire and burned to the ground. One of the bouses belonged to a man named kebley, said to be a Union man, driven from hat neighborhood by the Rebels soon after the fatal sortie in the village by Lieut. Tompkins. It was not ascortained whether these buildings had been set on fire by the soldiers. or by the Union men who desired to avenue their injuries, or by Rebels who took this means to cast a stigma apon the Union forces: but General McDowell declared that the first soldier proved to have set fire to any build-

drew Porter, United States Army; Capt. Griffin's battery United States artillery; three companies United States cavalry, under Maing should be summarily shot. It is natural jor Palmer; a battalion of several companies that men who have been driven from their of the First, Third and Eighth United States homes by a vandal horde of traitors should intantry, under Major Sykes; a battalion of be infuriated with the desire for vengeance, United States marines, under Major Reynolds; but such outrages as these should be prevented by our commanding officers for the honor of the Government and the people they re-Burnside, of the Rhode Island volunteers. In the village of Fairfax Court House a the Second Rhode Island battery of flying arge amount of tents, muskets, equipments, four, bacon, and hospital stores, belonging to the rebel army were cantured. regiment New Hampshire volunteers, and the

Immediately upon the arrival of the Central Division at this point, General McDowell seut word to the divisions of Cols. Miles to halt, and himself and staff, escorted by a scene of action by the rebela. equadron of United States dragoons, proceeded to Germantown, where the division of the large number of baggage wagons on the Gen. Tyler was halted. It was the purpose road coming from Strasburg to Manassas as and desire of Gen. McDowell to push forward without delay to Centreville in pursuit | made by Lient. Tompkins, that Johnston has of the rettring rebels, and the men, who were succeeded in making his retreat good from isappointed at having come so far to thrush their enemies without finding any, were eager | tion to join the army at the latter place. At to go on; but they were really exhausted by orciling sun, and prudence dictated that they should be allowed to rest, at least notil evening. It is probable that they will go on either to-night or in the morning, and continue this footrace towards Richmond a day's

march further. trenth. Twenty-seventh and Eighth New Among the articles found and taken possession of at Fairlax was an unopened letter-In this order the center of the column left bag, well filled. It is not yet known whether its bivonace, about six miles from Fairfax it contained letters and correspondence to or Court House, at ten o'clock this morning. from Fairfax. Its contents, when examined, will probably open a fresh mine of treasonsthrown across the road, delayed the head of ble correspondence. There were also found a large number of army orders, company and the division only a few minutes. This was Court House. It was cautiously examined strength of the force stationed at that point. by the skirmishers, but no signt of a rebel There are some curiosities among these prizes, and their being lett behind is a strong cleared the road with their axes. The barrievidence of the harry in which the rebela cade was at the foot of a long hill, the top of bandoned the place. which was covered with a dense thicket, affording an excellent owert for sharp shoot-ers. The second barricade was one of a sing-

WACHINGTON, July 21.—The following bultios were read in official quarters during ilar character, and was cleared in a similar he progress of the battle from the telegraph station, about four miles from Bull Run. FAIRFAX-11 A. M.-Rapid firing from heavy gues and frequent discharges of musa deep cut in the road, commencing about

11:40 A. M .- Fighting very heavy and apparently more on our left wing. 11:50 A. M .- There is evidently a battle loward our left in the direction of Ball Run and little north. The firing is very rapid and

1:45 P. M.-Heavy guns again, and apparaeutly musketry; heavy and nearer.
2 P. M.—The musketry is very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a novement more to our left. 2:45 P. M .- The firing is a little further off. and apparently in the direction of the Juneion. There are less heavy guns, and more

light artillery, as far as I can judge. 3 P. M.—The firing ceased ten minntes 3:35 P. M.—The firing has almost entirel ceased, and can only be neard with difficulty I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a resewal of the battle, which has been so gioriously fought for the old Stars and Stripes, and from all indications here our troops have, at least, stood their ground. 3:50 P. M .- Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton of the 2nd Michigan regiment has just passed, and asys that the officers, men and citizenns at Centreville report that a general engagement of the whole line has taken place 34 miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had

driven and forced the secendonists back to Mannassas. We expect a courier now every 4:45 P. M.-Two couriers have returned but were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the Courier was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked butteries and forced the Rebels to fall buck and retire. He says the battle was general on Ball Ran tor some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and another at some dis tance from it, and a third still further off. The Tribune's dispatch says that a deserter reports the Rebels nerrly 80,000 strong, and that Johnston, with 17,000 men marched i

last night. They have 27 companies of cavalry. He says that the first shell from our batteries burst near Lee and Beauregard, killing a number of officers. 5:20 P. M.—The Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two

or three others taken. 5:40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We ent gives the following as Braursgam's de-marks to that city relative to the fight at from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under Heintzelman has followed

ground, and the camp fires, probably pre- the rebels to Manassas Junction, and has oppared for the moon meal, were still brightly ened fire on their entrenchments and camps, burning. The main body of this force had and was then shelling them. The camponsand was then shelling them. The canuousding can occasionally be heard in Washington and Georgetown Hights. The headquarters of the army are inaccessible to-night, the President and Cablnet being privately with Gen. Scott and stuff and other distinguished gentlemen. Intense excitement exists in the city. The smoke from the battle could be seen from

> It is reported that Col. Hunter is seriously perhaps mortally wounded--also Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, is reported killed at Bull's Run. The battle lasted nine hours. The first range gus was fired by Sherman's Battery at 10 minutes of 7. The rebels didn't return the are for an hour and as soon as Col. Hun

eminences in Washington.

of Mr. Seegur, an emigrant to Virginia from | butteries were stienced more sprang up, our

column and ordered to load,. This was done New York 69th, 79th, and 13th regiments at

field. commanded by Beanregard, with a reserve of 75:000 at Manageas. He also says Jeff. Davis was in the fight mounted on a: white borne, and confirms the report of a regiment of aegroes in the rebel army.

Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court writes that the flower of the South is it Manassas, but he fears that the battle goes against the Confederates.

The Herald says it is believed that Manas ses has been reinforced from Richmond or hy sion, with the band of the First Rhode Island Johnson, though General Scott does not h lieve Johnson has left Winchmeter. General Scott is reported to have said that the Union

the men of the Second Rhode Island Regiforces are sufficient. CENTREVILLE, July 20-1 P. M .- The affair nent, and handed to Governor Sprague, who was with the brigade. It was transmitted by at Bull's Ron, of the 18th, which has been im to General McDowell as a legitimate magnified into a terrible battle, has not resulted so disastrous to our army as has been represented in some quarters. The list of killed and wounded cannot, however, as yet be accurately ascertained. The lumates the hospital at Centreville are increased by those who have suffered from exhaustion at not by wounds, . This fact gives rise to exaggerated stories as to the large numbers of wounded. A flag of truce, which was sent by Gen

M'Dowell to the enemy's line, in order to recover our dead and wounded, was refused by the enemy for the reason, probably, that they wished to conceal the position of their batteteries. It may be well to state that Gen. M'Dowell at the commencement of the action was at Langster's Point, on a visit to Col. Heinisle man's command, and while on his way to

Centreville, was informed of the battle. ammediately proceeded to the scene, but did not arrive there until the firing had ceased. The movement towards Manassas Junction from Centreville was nauthorized, the order of march of Gen. Tyler's division being lim ited to the latter point, in order to awalr fink movement by Col. Heintzleman's divis ion, which was at that time at Langster's, on the line of the Managers Railroad. Gen. Tyler having ascertained that masked batteries were in the vicinity, he ordered a

The result of this was the discovering of the battery, and although acquired by the loss of life will probably be advantageous. Besides a large body of our troops have been tried and by ao means found wanting. The order to retire was given in consequence of the Federal battery having exhausted its shot and cannister, and the exhaustion of cavalry which, under command of Captain Brackett performed most efficient service in the action The gallant Captain was at all times in advance of his command, his men following him in tearless and determined spirit, but want of water for horses, (a difficulty which it is feared will be encountered from Centreville to Manassas Junction) prevented him from continuing his efforts to namesk the

It is regretted by some military men that the infuntry was not called into more active vervice during the engagement, the best of the fight desolving on the arrillery and cav-

The entire portions of Col. Heintzelman's command, which it is understood was to flank the enemy on the south of Manassas Junction at Brentsville, has been removed to the vicinity of Centreville, and this portion of the country is crowded with our troops. The publicity of more definite information regarding the strength and their, numbers it is said a considerable military force wil would be injurious to the service. . -A deserter from the rebels, who srrived here this evening, states that our fire on the 18th created great havoc among the enemy. and but for the fact that they were rallied

continually by Gen. Lee they would have re-

It is understood here that heavy guns There is some good reason to suppose from Winchester, and is on his way to the Juncall events, such is the opinion in military long, hot march over a dusty road, under a | circles bere. Although this will largely in crease the Confederate army, it does not in the least deter, but only changes our military

> vances of Generals McDowell and l'attersou' brammoo. Secretary Cameron to-day in company with Col. Scott, of the military railroad paid t visit to Centreville, and reviewed several brigades. He returned to Washington this

operations in that direction, as it bems in the

main forces of the enemy between the ad

LATER- 20th 6 P. M.—The whole division has just commenced to advance, bearing Bull's Run batteries to the left. Their det tination is supposed to be a point on Manascas road above the Junction, thus cutting of communication and supplies from Johnston who is now believed to be marching upon Manas-as Innetion. CENTREVILLE, July 21 .-- We successfully

outflanked the enemy at half past two o'clock this morning. The various regiments about Centreville were formed for marching at three o'clock in be morning in the direction of Perryaville leaving Bull's Run to the left.

6 o'CLOCE A. M .- The first gun was fired by the 30 pounder rifled cannon sent ahead t batter the masked batterles that might be moountered on the way. There was no re ply from the enemy, and the advance moved n to Gen. McDowell's headquarters, three niles beyond Centreville.

The greater part of the army moved to the right 10 avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been underminded. They will pass over on pontoons prepared by Capt. Alexander, of the engineer corps, and who has luspected the country minntely on a previous reconnoisance, and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due. A general battle is expected to-day or to morrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign. If Johnston has not formed a junction with Beauregard he will be entirely cut off by this manuavre, thrown back npon the mountains, his army utterly demoralized will probably fall into the hands of McClellan who is advancing beyond the Bine Ridge. If be has formed a iunction with Beanregard it opens our communication with Patterson's column and then reinforced the Federal army can crush out

If we are driven back the army can retreat upon Centreville and keep open communica-tion with Washington. If Beauregard remains where he is his communication in the rear is endangered, and Manassus being situated in the apex of the triangle formed by the railroads a movement in his rear would lestroy his communication with Richmond. The only danger the Federal troops run by the flank murch would be by a sudden advance of Beauregard upon Centreville, Interpowing communications and cutting off our supplies, and placing him in an exhausted country and between the Federal troops and the Potomac.

The 69th New York regiment was assigned the post in advance. The members of this regiment have agreed nuanimously to serve although their time is now out. All the New York regiments will follow their example. For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centreville. The morals ot the soldiers is excellent. All are anxious lor a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond all

It is supposed Beauregard's forces are larger than ours. A battle is imminent at any moment. It may not take place till to-mor-The telegraph wires are rapidly following the army, and offices were opened this morn-

ing at Fairfax Court House, with Mesera. Buell and Burton as army operators, The orders to move vesterday evening at 6 o'clock were countermanded till early this morning. Onr troops meantime were entting a road through the woods in order to flank the enemy's butteries. The Secretary of War has received a dis-

patch saying that fighting was renewed at Bull's Run. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force and silenced their batteries and drove the Secessionists to the Junction. The city is wild with joy.
Firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull's run from 11 till 8 o'this evening the vibration of cannon was still

A gentleman arrived to-night says at 3 e'-clock P. M. the 2d and 3d New Jersey regiments were ordered to march torward from Vienna, just sending both their baggage to camp Treaton; other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of bostilities and there is much military excitement and bustle in the direction of all the camps.

CENTENTULE, July 21, 4 P. M. Gen. Mc-BRIDE, McCASLIN & STRADES is this day dissolved by mutual consent—McBride & Strader retaining. All persons having claims against the original firm are requested to present them for settlement or Bull Run, on the Nawenton road, having driven the enemy before him. C.l. Miles is now about three or four miles from bore, directing operations near Blackbern Ford.

Near the strader of the strader of the strader of the strader, at the eld stand, No. 7, Broad street.

A. J. McCRIDE.

Near the strader of the strader of the strader, at the eld stand, No. 7, Broad street.

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By Telegraph.

W. W. BARR, at Louisville, Ky., is the spot and recognized agent of the Southern Associated Press, at that point; the New York Associated Pres At 7-P. M. gone were still heard at intervals. having ceased to have any control of matter graphed to newspape s south of Louisville. No telegraph operator or agent is permitted to make such reports. The Telegraph Company has nearly whatever in the preparation of dispetches for the press, nor is it in any manner responsible for t character or truth of this kind of news.

> Firem Washington, 7 1 WARHINGTON, July 25 .- OKRATE-The 'bill increase the Military establishment was eturned from the House. The Senate reused to concur in the amendments. A message was - received from the President, and the Senate went into executive House-Wright offered a resolution that the reverses at Ball's run no way impaired the ultimate encorer, &c.—Tabled.

McClellan is ordered to the command the Potemac. He will be succeeded in Western Virginia by Gen. Recencrantz. The Federal army will be instantly re-organized and increased. McDowell is at Head Quarters at Arlington. His division will re-ume its former position. A large amount of provisions, arms, &c. were exptured by the Contederates, who pursued and occupied the positions abandoned by us as far as Fairtax Court House. The cavalry of the Confederates was the terror of our volnnteers who kept the woods to avoid their

Washington, July 23 -The morning was occupied in putting affairs on the Virginia ndee in order in the original lines. The list of officers killed and wounded still

A Zouave drummer escaped from the Conedurates says immense numbers of prisoners are in the hands of the Confederates. The Senate passed a bill for the transportation of unnitions for loyal citizens of the Confederate States, with an appropriation of The House passed a hill abolishing the District Courts of Kanneky and Missouri; and dividing Kentucky into two Judicial districts, and Missouri into one-year 79, , nays

Crittenden opposed the bill as an abuse power by Congress and an innovation on the WASHINGTON, July 23,-The Secretary

War telegraphs in reply to the New York Union Delence Committee: "Cheer our friends to active exertions, that we may speedily re trieve our misfortune. We are making mos vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now striving. The works on the South bank of the Potomac are being well manned The Capitol is sale. Signed, SIMEON CAMEBON."

The Virginia cavalry occupied Centreville last night, extending scouts to Fairfax Court House. There are no signs of an advance. From Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 22.-Too 13th New York Militia have re-enlisted for three years. Banks joins Patterson, who is at Harper' Ferry awaiting him. There is great excitament here; Southern ers are overjoyed, notwithstanding the efforts

of their friends to quiet their delirinm of joy, be required to keep them down. Likenesses of Beauregard are selling through the streets. Heavy rains prevent the people from congregating.

The defeat is attributed to the inactivity of Patterson, who received a dozen orders WILL RECEIVE BY THE MIDDLE OF officially to engage Johnston at any odds. to incite revolt. The Herald's special dispatch says the retreat was nothing more or less than a stampede. The defeat is, in a great measure, atobserved through glasses and a reconnoisance tributed to Patterson's tardiness. Governor Sprague's bravery brought some degree of order out of chans. McDowell displayed great bravery, but it was unavailing to arrest

The New Nork 71st, 14th, 27th, and Maine regiments were moved down like grass. The list of killed and wounded embraces a large number of officers. Col. Corcoran is thought to be dead. From Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, July 22,-The Conven-

tion adjourned-61 members present. Gen. Wilson presided. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 23.—Santa Fe dates of the 7th are received. Granville Grey is a candidate for Congress from Mesilla

JEFFERSON CITY, July 23 .- Urlel Wright made a violent southern speech in the State Convention, denouncing the Administration as revolutionary and despotic, and de-nonneling the Union leaders in St. Louis and the State. A committee was appointed to report on the distracted condition of the

From Louisville, Louisville, July 23 .- The effect of the overwhelming defeat of Lincoln forces is in the highest degree inspiriting to Southern Bights men. Union men are sorely deprived -many declaring that no proper sointlon has yet transpired to account for the disas trous defeat Tompkins' death is deployed as a brutal

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, July 22 .- The Floyd gun will be moved to sanny Sewell's Point. Important news may be expected from Old

From New York. NEW YORK, July 23 .- The steamer North America has arrived at Further Point with Liverpool dates of the 11th. The steamer Jura and City of Baltimore had arrived out. Cutton sales of 3 days 37,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000 bales; closing firm, fully at previous rates. Manchester market slightly higher. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions steady. Consols 892s892 for money, and 902s902 for

News unimportant. NEW YORK, July 23.—(Foreign)—Latest vis. Londonderry 12th. Cotton sales of the week 81,000 bales, of which speculators took 13.000 bales and exporters 2,000 bales, market firm but less active. Sales Friday 10,000 bales, of which speculature and exporters took 3,000 bales; closing quiet but steady. Orleans Fair 83. Orleans Middling 81. Mo bile Fair 81. Mobile Middling 8. Upland Fair 81. Upland Middling 71. Stock at Liverpool 1.100,000 bales, of which 841,000 road. bales are American. Breadstuffs dult. Pro-

Naw Your, July 23 .- The steamer Arabis has arrived at Hailtax with Liverpool dates of the I3.h. She brings 117,000 pounds specie. Cotton sales Saturday 10,000 bales, clusing

quiet but steady.

Havre market puchsuged Sales of the week 8,500 bales.

New York, July 23.—A private disputch says, 475 of the 71st Regiment are mining.

Holloway's Pills and Gintmentare quickly removed by a pourse of these remedies the Cintment gives a clearness and transparency to the compixion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which otherwise seeking outlet force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face med neck with unsightly blotches, pimples, &c. No toilet table should be without the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., \$2c. or \$1 per box or pet. miy 23-1w.

"BLINCUN'S" BLOCKADE NOT DEFECTIVE " PAINT YOUR HOUSES!! Arrival of Colonel Ben. McCullough!!

OCSE AND SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING and CLAZING, South College street, near Eq. july 20 TO ALL WHOM ...

clock—then a consection till near 5, and at 7 IT MAY CONCERN I AM now preparing to go largely into the manufac-ture of WOOL HATS, ARMY SHOES and NEGRO IROGANS.

All those who have Wool and Leather, will find sale for it as the highest mucked prious, in CASH, at the Tennessee Penitenthary july21-3m ... C. a G.

DISSOLUTION.

CARD. MEETE SE IN retiring from the above firm, I would cheerfully. New Advertisements. New Enblications. WAR NOTICE.

Nashville Building Association. ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Nashville Building Association will be held at the Masonic Temple, on Monday, July 29th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at which time Directors of the Association will be elected for the en-BY LAW ART H., Sec. 9—On all questions each member present shall have one vote, and no more; and no votes shall be given by proxy. No share shall be voted on on a transfer of stock, unless such transfer has been made thirty days or more previous; nor shall any member have a vote at any time, or on any question, who is two months in arrans to the dam july21_ta

Notice of Dissolution. THE co-partnership existing under the style of W.

A. R. Freeman, was descrived by mutual consent
on the list of February last, R. Freeman pointing Freeman & Co., of Memphis; W. Freeman continuing the usiness berr, and sculing all claims

July 24-1 month. REMOVAL: Not the second of the second NEW PURCHASE THAVE purchased of W. W Finn his stock of Wal HAVE purchased of W. W Fina his stock of Wall Paper, &c., and am removing my stock of Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames, Venetian Blinds, Window Shades, Artist Materials, &c., &c., to his (W. W. Finn's) old Nand, 23 Public Square, corner Desderick street,

WHEAT! WHEAT!! Rock City Mills.

where I shall be glad to see my friends and Pat

W. E are buying WHEAT and CORN, for which we are pre, ared to pay Cash. Farmers and Receivers having either for sale will please give us a call GORDON, BAUMAN & CO. Nachville, July 3, 1861.-3m WANTED, IMMEDIATELY. ONE HUNDRED ABLE-RODIED MEN, FOR ACTIVE

O service, in the Southern Army. \$10 each, bounds will be paid for 100 able-bodied men to enter the ser rice of the Confederate States. Apply at EWING, McCRORY & CON.

A KY AND A LARGE LOT OF W. Standard Land Bridge TENNESSEE AND KENTUCK

JEANS

GREY CASSIMERES Now on hand.

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NEGRO JEANS -ALSO-

WOOL: SOCKS, AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

FALL TRADE. THOMPSON & CO.

Nashville, Edgefield & Kentucky RAILROAD.

New Route to the West and Fouth, Memphis. --- Jackson, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mobile, &c., &c. Commencing SUNDAY, JULY 21st, 1861. Trains 3.30 A. M. LOUISVILLE ACCOMMODATION .-Runs daily (Sundays excepted) making direct con nection at State Line with Trains to Louisville. 30 P. M.—MEMPHIS EXPRESS.—Runs daily.— Makes direct connections with all points South and West. Distance shorter and time less than by any

july20—tf A. ANDERSON,
Beceiver. Nashville and Chattanooga R. R.

The 3.30 A. W. Train is the only one leaving

ashville that makes direct connection for touisville

Change of Schedule ON AND AFTER Wednesday, May 1st, 1861, Passenger trains on the Nashville and Chattan Railroad, will run as follows:—

GOING BAST. 1. "Leave Nashville at 8:30 a. m. and 8:15 P. M. Arrive at Chattanouga 6:00 r. m. and 1:20 a. m START WAS IN COMENCE WINE. BE a fee of Leave Chattanoga at 9:15 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Arrive at Nashvule at 8:15 p. m. and 7:30 a. m THE Trains leaving Nashville at 8:30 A. M., con-nect at Wartrace with Sheibyville Branch, at Tul-lahoma with McMinuville and Manchester Railroad, and at Decherd with Winchester and Alabama Rail-The Traing leaving Nashville at 3:15 P. M., com

at Wartrace with Sheibyville Branch, at Stevens with Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and at Chat lantic Railroads.

Through Tickets to the following points, and prices annexed, can be had at all bours, on applicate to the Ticket Agent, at Office, at Depot: Lynchburg, 23 75 Knoxville, 23 24 25 10 50 Charleston, 23 00

Havannah, 21 U Atlanta, 11 00
Columbus, 16 16 16
Montgomery, 16 11 17 18 18 18
Huntsville, 20 18 18 18
Grand Jonetium, 16 10 Memphis, 14 50
Hoily Springs, Miss. 11 00
Canton, 17 50
New Orleans, 24 00
Bershebs Springs, 7 50

Nashville and Decatur Railroad. Change of Schedule.

ON and after SUNDAY, July 21st. 1961. the Mail Train will leave Nashville DAILY at 7P. M.
Beturning, arrive at Nashville 1.15 A. M.
Way Passenger Train will heave Nashville BAILY, reept Sondays, at 6 A. M.
Returning, arrive at Nachville 6 10 P. M.
The 6 A. M. train connects with trains to Shuttaville nd Chattanooga.

The 7 P. M, train connects with trains to Corinth Irand Junction, Memphis and New Orlands. W. ON. PERKINS,

Louisville mand Nashville RAILROAD.

NASHVILLE TO RICHLAND (CAMP) TROUSDALE) CHANGE OF TIME

TO TAKE EFFECT PRIDAY, JULY 1978, 1861, ellika kai eku ini ini ini ini BAVING MASHVILLE at 4.30, P.M., sevicing at Richland (Camp Froudale) at 7 P. M. Returning—leave Richland at 7 A. M., serving at MASHVILLE at 2.30, A.M. T. C. HALDWIN. phyline to see LANE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE WE

WILL SELL

GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY

chase, we hope our friends and the public generally

atheeler & atilson's

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MACHINES.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber has great pleasure in being able to

announce that, not only is the price of the WHEFLER & WILSON MACHINEGREATLY REDUCED.

so as to place it beyond all fair competition, but iM. PROVEMENTS of the most important kind have re-

centiv been made in its structure. These improve-

SHIFTING HEMMER.

NEW GLASS FOOT.

NEW PATENT, belonging exclusively to the Wheeler

a Wilson Company, by the aid of which the operator can see the needle as it enters the cioth, and watch its

NO LEATHER PAD!

With these improvements and low prices, there is no

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The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and ex-

progress. This is pronounced one of the great provements ever made in Sewing Machines.

which enables the operator to change from plain new-

DOUBLE PLATES.

suitable for fine and heavy plantation work;

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THE DRINK, 5 CENTS-Payment in advance.

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T. R. JENNINGS, M. D., BOYD McNatry, M. D., July-1. 1861. R. C. K. MARTIN, M. D.

Notice to Bond Holders.

OFFICE NAMEVELS AND CHAPPANDOGA RAILBOAD Co., Nashville, Tenn., July 4,1861.

Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Company, in Nashville

B. W. HALL, M. D.,

R. THOMPSON, M. D., HENBY CAROW, M. D.,

nate of Lime, Sulphate of Magnesia, Su Muriate of Magnesia, Muriate of Soda.

grings must be to be

THROUGH TO MEMPHIS IN 17 HOURS THIT interest due 1st July, 1861, on the Bonds of the

july-11, 1861.

United States.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY, prepared Thread, Silk and Needles by a Board of Officers for the use of the Army of ti C. R. PARSONS, Agt.

Over John York & Co's. Book Stere, Union St. MILITARY BOOKS JO. EDWARDS, F. B. HARRIS, B. P. EDWARDS. EDWARDS, HARRIS & CO JOHN YORK & CO.

HARDEE'S TACTICS-Rifle and Light Infantry school Successors to Edwards, Gilkerson & Co., for the Soldier. Company and Battalion GIBBON'S ARTILLERISTS' MANUAL. Wholesale Grocers. HEAVY ARTILLERY-Instructions for. Fowarding and Commission Merchants. FIELD ARTILLERY-Instructions for. HAND BOOK OF ARTILLERY. HALLECK'S MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE. Brandies, Wines, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c., &c. EVOLUTIONS OF THE FIELD-Austrian Infautry. RIFLE AND RIFLE PRACTICE.

CORNER CHURCH AND COLLEGE STREETS. SCHOOL FOR THE OCIDES. Nashville, Tenn, WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE AND WELL selected stock of Groceries, Tobaccos, Liquors, &c., comprised in part as follows, to which we respectfully invite the attention of the Trade. Maps of the War. Bird's-eye view of the Miseisfippi River and the lacent States, from Cairo to New Orleans, Galves-a, Mobile and Pensacola. SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUP. n, Mobile and Pensacola. 2. Bird's-exe view of Virginia, Maryland, Dela are and the District of Columbia. 75 hhde Louisiana Sugar; 50 bbls Lovering's pow-25 " Clarifled" dered Sugar; 25 "Clarified " dered Sugar; 50 bbls Coffee; 20 boxes D R Loaf Sugar; 100 bbls Plantation Moles 50 ball bbls Bedned Mo-3. Coiton's Map of the Southern States including aryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennesse Missourl, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. 4. Colton's Map of part of the adjoining States of nes; 100 haif bbis Piantation 50 packages St. Louis Gel-

Moiasses; den Syrup;
60 bbls Reined Moiasses; 50 pks New Orienas Gel50 bbls Lovering's H & den Syrup;
Crushed Sugar;
COFFER. irginia, Maryland, Ohio, Delaware, Pennsytvania an iew Jersey.
For sale in Nashville by july18
JOHN YORK & CO. 100 bags Baltimore Rio 50 bags Old Get Java Cef-A Book for Every Volunteer. Collec; 100 bags New Orleans Rio 50 bags Laguira Codoe: MAHAN'S OUTPOST DUTY &c., &c., an elemen-tary treaties on Advance Guard, Outpost, and Detachment service of troops, and the manner of post-Coffee; 100 bbls Rectified Whisky; 50 bbls Robertson county 100 4 Ky. DD 4 50 bbls Smith's Old Re-100 packages Old Rye Whis-ky; 2 puncheous of Irish and Scotch Whisky. ing and handling them in presence of an enemy, in-

tended as a supplement to the system of Tactics, by D. H. Mahan, Professor of military and civil engineer-BRANDIES, WINES, &c. ing and science of war. For sale in Nashville by 10 quarter casks A Seignette's Branky;
10 quarter casks Otard,
10 uarter casks Otard,
10 quarter casks United Preneinten's Reandy
10 qr casks United Preneinten's Reandy
15 haves Claret. Telegraph Chalybeate Spring. THIS .WATER IS BROUGT FOUR HUNDRED prietor's Brandy; 25 boxes Caret; 100 pks American Brandy; 25 pks Lemon Cordial; DUNN takes pleasure in informing the public that he is now ready to wait on all who may favor him with a call.

This Spring is situated on the East side of Cumberland river, at the end of the Wire Bridge. 100 " Ginger " 25 " Min1 " 50 " Cherry " 4; 50 boxes Bitters; 6 " Blackberry " 25 pks Holland Gmg 5 " Raspberry " 10 casks Eum;

> 300 boxes Virginia Tobacco—various brands; 500 "Kentucky "
> 25 kegs A J Smith's Parcake Tobacco;
> 30,000 Superior Havana Cigara—various brands, CAMPLES AND SOAP. 400 boxes Star Candles; 50 boxes Stearine Candles; 150 gr. 4 ... 4 ... 150 bette lines, various

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

The specific gravity of fresh water was 1.012220... listilled water being taken us the standard. I understand that the water has already been bene-I understand that the water has already been seem floial to several invalids. It will be beneficial to greater degree when taken freeh from the Spring. should prosounce it stimulant and tonic, and adapted FLOUR, 100 bbls extre Family Flour; consequently, to cases of debility, accompanied with an anomic condition of the system, and contra-indica-RICHARD O. CURREY. 100 begs Pennsylvania Buckwheel Flour, There is no doubt that the Spring kept by Mr. W Draw at the Eastern end of the Suspension Bridge SUNDRIES good Chalybeate water, and that it is anapted to many diseases of debility. Salt; Black Teas; 500 bbls Kanawha Salt; 100 dozen Buckets;

1000 bbis Kanswins Sait; 160 dozen Buckets;
1000 kegs Nanis and Spikes,
500 boxes Glass Ware; 50 sacks S S Almonds;
500 Reels Cotton Rope; 50 bbis Pessas and Fil1000 pounds Bar Lead,
1000 pounds Bar Lead,
1000 boxes Broom;
100 dozen Broom;
10 tors; \$6 cases Sardines, % and 30 bags Popper; % cases Sardines, % cmu
% boxes;
50 bxs Lemon Syrup;
150 pks Raissas;
100 "Hackerel, 50 bis Cider Vinegar;
50 bis XX Ale; With a variety of other articles.

2 Cash Arrangement. O's and after JULY 187, 1861, we have agreed to sell irre and such other articles m we keep, in CASH ONLY. A liberal cincount will be allowed. WOODS, YFATMAN & CO.,

be paid at the office of the Company, in Nashville, Tenn., on present ation of the Coupons, accompanied by the certificate of the Comptroller of the State, that the payment may lawfully be made.

The Legislature of the litate, by recent exactment, having prohibited the payment of interest on such of the Bonds as were owned on the 15th day of April, 1861, or may now be owned by citizens or corporations of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America; and constituted the State Comptroller the sole judge of the question, as to whom payment can langfully be made.

W. A. GLEAVES, Transparer. Nashville, Tenn., July 3d, 1861.

DY vistue of an act of the Leg slaters, passed the D lat inst., I hereby give notice that the interest upon all fittate Bonds, or flouds upon which the State may be liable, will be paid at this place; provided said beach are not owned now, or were not owned on or subsequently to the 15th of April, 1861, by citizens or corporations of the nean-niveholding States of the United States of America. Satisfactory proof of ownership on and after the 15th of April, will be required by the Ramber of the Bondser, and other perof where the party is not personally well known, taken before a Notary Public, or other person authorized to administer an eath in the county where taken. Citizens and corporations of friendly fareign powers will be paid in J. E. GLEAVER, C. & M. MAIUMUAT, AUGUST & 1881, the House and Lot of Ass Brasher, on the East side of M'Lemuse Street, be-tween Church and Broad. The Lot is sky feet front, by ninety deep, and is part of Let No. 168 in the plan of Nashville. Terms, 6, 12 and 18 months oredit, with interest, and free from redemption. july10-std. J. E. GLEAVER, C. & M.

corporations of friendly fereign powers will be paid in starling or other exchange. J. T. DUNLAP, Julys—dawlw Comptroller. DRUMSI FIFEST HAVE nearly completed \$60 Wood Shell Brune.
Which will compute favorably with those of New Shoemakers Wanted Tork manufacture, and will be sold as follows:—Ten-nor \$16 to \$15: Bass \$16 to \$25. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention and extend-tion guaranteed. Also FIFES of qualities from 50 one to \$8. For Wood Brume apply to the old Music Boson. FIVEN or FIFTEEN Shoomakers wanted to make Kip
L and Tack Work. Constant employment and
prempt pay. Baggire of
orch perfections or of R. S. SOLLING & CO.
Finish Market R. S. S. S. S. Solling Reshville.

may 10 1 lead a lead of the le JAR A. MOCLURE,

WEEKLY ATE SENTINEL SENTINEL BUILDINGS, East Washington Street

SINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Proprietors TERMS OF WERKLY SENTINEL. . the club accommendation and accommendation to the Promity copies to one address, and two to the maker

Thirty copies to reso address, and one copy of the WHERE and one of the Dans, to the maker Mily copies to one address, and two cooles of the WHERE and two of the Batteress 50 00 Additions can be made to Clubs at our time at the above ates. Where the paper is addressed to each substribes

separately, the extra copies will not be sent. POWEA & The postage on the Weekly State Sentinel, and mailed for one year, to as follows: Within the County..... Pree.

THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point of by Napoleon in the Crimean war. Second, by a for fifty conts a month, or six dellars a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ENGHAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapolis

Within the State 13 cents.

Selected Miscellany.

Did they de Right! Some of the Republican papers raise their voices | sued in limited quantities, and with a fair rate in hely horror against the few members of their of interest, they would keep at par. If a reaparty who epposed the atrocious and treasonable the House of Representatives. A desire is ex- depreciated currency with which to pay its oblipressed by them to have their names expected to gations, would seriously impair its credit, and the people, as if their act, instead of being patri-etic and creditable, entitles them to infamy and proceription. Nero played the fiddle while Rome was burning, and there is no objection to Republican newspapers indulging the delusion that anti-slavery is alive and vigorous and in condition to enery future elections. Where the enemy fools himself, be eight not to be undeceived; but, if anything was necessary to convince Democrats of the wickedness of Abolitionium, and the criminality of abandoning their party organization un- provision must be made for raising annually an der the specious protext that it is necessary for the amount, either from customs or by direct taxation safety of the country, this conduct of many Reblican journals united to the vote of sixty-two penses of the government, the interest upon our publican members in favor of all Lovejoy's present debt, something less than one hundred first of them, this conduct, we my, will do not be done it, and the eld watch-fires of the party are kindled afresh, ready to bern out Abolitionism from the land.

from the land.

As a party the Democracy have always held the Republicans fully us responsible for the mischiefs which preceded the rebellion as the Let us figure:

""

Let us figure: "" fre enters of the South. As followers of interest on \$100,000,000, present debt, at 6 Stephen A. Douglas, we were with Crittenden Interest on \$250,000,000, proposed leans at 7 ner cent Michigan, bawled for the letting of blood while Hickman and Blair stood in the path of the country's peace because of personal petty spites; while Lovejoy, Charles Sumner, and principal manually...... sthere negroites, clamored for no union with slaveholders, the Democracy were willing to Total necessary to be raised each year \$105,500,000 give such reasonable assurances to loyal mon in This is the lowest amount it will be safe to he South as would retain their confidence in make annual provision for, aside from the prothe justice of the North, and thus disarm Jeff. ceeds of the sale of the war bonds. How shall Davis, Yancey and the other traitors. We it be done? We have but three sources to draw knew what the result would be. We under from the proceeds of the sales of the public stood the high destiny which made us one lands, the revenue from customs, and, lastly, di people, one country, from the St. Lawrence to rect taxation. the Gulf of Mexico. We know that we sould The proceeds not escape this destiny, and we preferred to in these times, will be very small. For the year achieve it through peace rather than at the point of the bayonet and through rivers of fratricidal blood. We were defeated. Actual war was inaugurated in the nation, and as loyal citizens we from customs for the year ending June 30th, 1860 erdinary party opposition, it would be lashed into revenue, with only incidental or accidental pr with a short respite. continued by the administration. Even the death of our great leader, the immortal Douglas, was clutched at with indecent upwards of thirty million dollars in coinceagement as an opportunity for a partisan appoint ment; and new, to cap the climax, sixty-two Re- our bonds to them for sale, so much as would publican Congressmen have voted for the Love-joy resolutions in gross, while a majority of thir-have to trade balances to draw against. This we

Orecley says: name or common man or contract to - However, though we see how events are ever-such a distinction can be made, than the one it much and treason defeat weakness to the glory confronts. The Confederate troops will be dereled, and treeson defeats weakness to the glory and progress of the great cause of freedom and feated, and their defeat will lose Virginia to them. for treasen. We owe-under God-to the inse | ing the moral effect of a defeat, in the meantime lent disabedience of orders on the part of Captain is to precipitate an engagement with General Pat-Adams, of the Sabine, in refusing to reinforce terson's division, or some other detachment of the Fort Pickens, the surrender, on the part of the Government, of its intention of shandoning Fort partial victory, to cover and console them for a Semter, and its determination to attempt to throw general loss. in supplies instead. But why Capt. Adams has months after such a defiance of his Government is The regular armies of the one twice outnumber were fewer, and that we might not be compelled count upon anything but triumph. A victory is to discuss them-which we shall not attempt to not a conquest-it is often, in case of invasion of explain, because we are at a less to understand it. | a hostile country, as disastrous as a defeat. gard to Sumter was of any sort of consequence, the South, that the Union men or those who don't knew; we don't even profess to have a the- there will be hope of a restoration of our system. ery upon the subject; possibly the Administration also believes in Previdence, and is careless as to what it does from an abiding faith that God will loyal sentiments of the people. But if this popnot permit it, whatever it does, to do wrong. But | ular feeling does not manifest itself, coercion is a this we do know—the Sabine arrived at Ports fallacy and a failure. mouth on the 4th, with Captam Adams still in command of her. As it is held to be out of order been a more pageant to children, a play to the to criticise snything the Government does, and to idle and weak, a source of profit to the coraunt.

be struck down; but secession in its most frenzied

school of Republicans, and the men who, in Con-

grees the other day, sustained the resolutions of

the latter. Neither in the past nor present posi-tion of the Republican party do we find any hope

tiemen a public dinner? Notwithstanding the declaration contained in ment and the hideous face with which those who "Notwithstanding the declaration contained in this article that Gazzazy has "no love for treating horrors of its presence, when it stalks son," and his handsome suggestion of a dinner through the land desolating its hearths and defor Cuptain Anaus, we fear that he is guilt of stroying its fichis. rank treason according to the present prevalent . Such as it is to be, however, it is close unon notion of that effence. THe certainly criticises the indicate the greater or lesser degree of misery it Administration, and nowhere mys that the Re- is to inflict. We would not hasten its annearpublican party and all their office holders are ance; yet like the sick man who wants a surgiwithout spot or blemish. We do not wonder templation of its impendency, as to wish to meet that he is guilty of so alarming commissions and it half way.-Albany Arque. emissions with evident fear of the concernences and that he suggests a public entertainment as a kind of bridge of reconciliation between himself

and offended majesty. THE P. P. V.'s AND THE P. P. 1.'s.—A" lette from a member of Col. Corcoran's Irish Regi-I "We have been hunting secessionists all day:

ginia were running away from the first families more that Major Gerber was cut or badly hurt in

INDIANA STATE SENTIF

VUL. XXI. NO. 9.

Congress-The Means-The Tariff. Lincoln's Message to Congress. On Thursday, the 4th inst., Congress met in session at Washington. The most important thing for them to do, is to provide for raising the abundant and ready. It is no exaggeration to say that a million of hardy, brave, intelligent men can, if necessary, be readily raised, who will fight to the last in support of the Union and the Constitution, if the means are provided to make them effective. It seems to be very generally conceded that provision ought to be made for raising two hundred and fifty million of dollars at this session Three modes of doing this are suggested: First by a popular loan by the issue of bonds in sums of fifty dollars and upwards, bearing interest at foreign loan; and third, by the issue of treasury notes bearing interest, receivable for public debte and in small sums, with the view of having them circulate as a currency. Should the war continue any length of time there is no doubt that all these modes will have to be resorted to sooner or later. The issue of treasury notes to be used as a cur But there are two clauses of his Message that have a graver bearing. In one he intimates that rency in any great amount, should only be re-sorted to after all other modes have failed. Ishe will not, probably, abandon his contempt for the laws of the United States, as declared by the co-ordinate branch of the Government-the Supreme Court. He says: lutions offered by crasy Lovejoy in preciate, and the issuing by the government of a

and a large majority in favor of the millions of dollars, and the interest upon the pre

The proceeds of the sales of the public lands

took our position by the side of the Government, although it was administered by the Republican party. We encouraged our men to not satisfactory, unless it is desirable to resort to swell the ranks of the Federal army by tone of heavy direct taxes. It is very evident that the first thousands. We were even willing to suspend step taken should be, the repeal of that financial the ordinary action of party, not because our monstrosity, the "Morrill tariff." It is insuf principles were inimical to the Union; not because we must cease to be Democrate before we could be patriots; because we knew the prescriptiveness of the abolition spirit, and felt that, with the utmost frenzy of fanaticism, and would give tection. Revenue the object, protection the incithe conduct of the war an intense partizan bias, dent. The present tariff reverses that principle, This position was scarcely assumed before it was with its other glaring defects. But this only re-The booming of the guns of Fort fers to its workings at home. Abroad its effects untenable. The booming of the guns of Fort lers to its workings at some. Abroad its effects flumter was answered by ealis for Republican are none the less detrimental. It was a lever in conventions, and the defeat of Democratic loval- the hands of the secession emissaries in England. lets in every locality where Republican power pre- and used with effect in creating prejudice there dominated. A mob of green death's head Re. against our cause. It checks commerce, and ublican and anti-Democratic militia-generals- makes the balance of trade so much in our favor the Banks, Butlers, Pierces, Scheneks, Huriburts that, if an attempt is made to sell our bonds in and others—were appointed to command our sol-diers. The removal of Democrate from office cause of the financial derangement which would was elamored for by the Republican journals, and, tollow from the shipment to us of that increase amount of coin. Since November last there

y-seven of them carried through the House the believe would prevent their sale to any great exfirst of them, by which the slaves of snethern tent. We repeat, then, repeal this monstrosity, unionists are put upon the same basis as those of for we believe it has not a redeeming point in one secessionists. In a word, the Republican press, of its features. The re-enactment of the tariff of and the Republican resty in Congress and 1857, with some amendments chiefly reducing the out of Congress are determined to force free list, to increase the amount of revenue, will to either to re-open the old issues, or to be the best thing that can be done. A duty unon behold the villainy of abolitionism assume tea, coffee and sugar is suggested, and if adopted moppesed ascendancy in the nation. This we would largely increase the amount of revenue. In never consent to. . We will uphold the depressed condition of all branches of trade, the Government, but will never be dragged at the consequent upon the war, the importations will feet of the Republican party as a make-weight to be light, but with a judicious arrangement of the their consequence, a chorus to sing the burden of tariff, with revenue for the object, it is probable their praise. To the principles of that party we that seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars are deathlessly opposed. We believe them now, might be realised annually. This would leave as we ever have believed them, unconstitutional from twenty-five to thirty millions deficiency and detrimental to the public safety. Secontion which must be raised by direct taxes upon the has committed evert treason, and therefore should people. From this there must be no shrinking, but a manly determination must be evinced to

moments has never hated the Constitution and meet the exigency as becomes a people engaged the Union so forcely as the Greeley and Lovejoy in a great and just cause. Detroit Free Press. The Approaching Battle. It was a French crowd that, coming out smoked glass to view an eclipse of the sun, that they will abandon, or even suspend during umbrage at the adumbration and hissed it bethe war, the dogmas which we deem pernicious; cause it was not total. If Gen. Scott wins a camand we proudly feel that in tais trying crisis of the | paign by only forcing his adversary to retreat—if nation's history the first great step to devoted loy- he does not give us a grand battle, with a bloody alty is to assume the principles of Stephen A. list of killed and wounded-he will be hissed, Douglas-of the great democratic party. In this hooted and ext-called by the sensationists of New spirit we cheerfully render honor to the handful York. If he does not give us a battle at all, the of Republicans who rose above the trammels of a public will demand his discharge by the manawicked tanaticism and voted against the majority gers. Another General, who can figure more by which their party adopted Lovejoy's abolition startlingly on the boards of the National Theater

resolution. They did right, and, as their party will be advertised for.

By the cutting off of the telegraphic communivital point, why do they not follow the same conlot with the conservative Democracy, who would equivalent. Gen. Scott has the men and the have acted in the same manner?-Chicago Times. | means, and the enemy is directly in front of him. He can force an engagement or a retreat; and the logic of his position requires him to do so. If he In the New York Tribune of July 3th Hornce | advances, we have no doubt it will be to victory. Our army is stronger and better, and braver, if plar government, we nevertheless have no love | The ealy hope the Confederates have of excap-

. We have never doubted the issue of battle be been left in command of that ship for nearly four | tween the full forces of the Morth and the South. one of those things—we wish to heaven they the other; and it would be shameful to us to If what the Government intended to do in re If the Federal troops find as they advance into why has not the man who defeated its plans so were once such, rally to the national flag and utterly and so unmercifully been punished? We resume their old predominance in the States,

leave any opinions of our own, ought we not im-mediately to take steps to give that worthy gen-vent for the evil passions of the fanatic and bigotted-but it has not yet put on the bloody gar-

us: and we wait for it to unfold its character, and

THE WHEAT HARVEST .- Will be about completed this week. In portions of the country the crop is above an average—in others far below. An average will make it a little below the pre vious year.—Laurenceburg Register. Letters from Western Virginia say Horace

Bell made an attack upon Major Gerber, and was descently whipped, and then arrested for insuborall I saw done was that the first families of Vir- dination—striking his superior officer. The ruNo Fruit.cos Battles.

Congress, or the "Rump" of it. met on the Fourth. Mr. Abraham Lincoln sent that body a quirer, said to he the representatives of the Ad-Messae " We do not republish it; we cannot, in self-respect, as Americans. To say that it is written in execrably bad English, is to allude to the least of its faults. Its logic is loose-jointed, and in steeps in the shoulders. It is not only unstatesmanlike, but it attacks principles of constitutional law, in a way that is not flagitious, only because it is too contemptibly weak. The history of the bad revolution at the South is badly told. There is a long, stambling, limping, arrument against the secession theore that has been far better done by many village editors, in offhand articles. There are attempts at dry joking of the office now held by Abe Lincoln, and the gravity of the situation of the country. He calls r 400,000 soldiers, and for 400,000,000 of dollars. That is the practical part of the recom mendations of this most beneficent administration naugurated by aid of Protestant preachers, and of humanitarian abolitionist lecturers and editors.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Excoutive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have ne different understanding of the powers and du-ties of the Federal Government relatively to the ties of the Federal Government relatively to the them completely here du combat, and occasion rights of the States and the people under the the immediate surrender of the Virginia Cupital

Now, it would rejoice us could we give these words the purport of saying that he wished to abandon the unconstitutional dogma of the Chicago Platform about "no more slave States," when the Constitution puts as the enly requisite his ability thus to turn every position, render for the admission of a new State, "a republican form of government." But we were all alarmed in the inaugural, to hear Mr. Lincoln scoff at de cisions of the Supreme Court, as binding only the parties in each particular sult, and not, as all constitutional lawyers agree, and even as Mr. Seward has acknowledged, binding on all good citizene, as the interpretation and declaration of law. This is no eavil. It is no time, now, to be fastidious. It is a grave misgiving, and Mr. Lin- When he once reaches his intended base of operacoln has angmented, instead of dispelling it. Washington, but which, it might be hoped, he actually takes place, the enemy will be left in a had learned the recklessness of, since his inaugu-I condition to make a second impossible. It is this ration. At Indianapolis he put questions—"just combination movement from different directions asking" what was the difference between a State upon the enemy that is to crush him, and not any and a county, except as to relative size, popula- succession of single dashes in his front; and, for tion. &c. So this innocent man, who hurts no- such a combination to be made effective, time is body, and who can see "nobody hurt," now asks indispensible. in his message, "what is soorreignty?" Like a It must never for a moment be forgotten that big baby, abandoned by its natural guardian, and the successful termination of a campaign like this groping round for needed sustenance, his highest into the heart of a bostile country requires quite a aspiration is to show an "inquiring mind," and to different kind of prowess from that simply which ask questions. Were it not that he is cursing a makes soldiers undannted in battle and irresistiwhole people, by filling with ridicule the Presi- ble in the breach. It demands not only unflinchdential chair, he might, without distusbance, ing valor and the highest degree of military skill, spend the rest of his mortal existence questioning but the most extraordinary administrative ability and gawking with other ignorant and idle readers -a fertility of resource, a power of combination of the New York Tribune over such matters; He a precision of calculation, and a range of view will never fathom them. God never meant him to. that are seldom possessed by a single mind. It says: "The States have the powers and rights re- which alone cas, for a scolonged period, conquer

the States; but the States, which by ratifying the Constitution created the Union, declared—not as necessary, but by way of precantion—that the im Mexico be proved himself equal to all these nepowers not delegated to the United States were, in their residuary plenitude, reserved to the States, or to the people. A State is of necessity a sovereignty—modified, in modern warfare. The battles of Mexico have tempered and limited, as, among freemen, the often been surpassed; the conquest of Mexico State always in. A State has a sovereign power | never. over property and person. It has nower of life and of death. It decrees the extremest penalties, the greatest generals have failed in. Alexanand provides for its own defense by an armed der the Great everran Media and Persia, but his militia. This it does, or can do, though, like the armies were rolled back before the legions of State of Delaware, it does not number a hundred Scythia and India. Cyrus marched his army in thousand souls. This a county can not do, though | splendid style into | Yersia, but only to immortal like New York county, it numbers nearly a mil- ize the skill which conducted the "Retrent of the

We are not factious; and, withal, lightly as we too, the Swedish invader, Charles XII, a hunssteem the chief constabulary office of the republic, called the Presidency—we are mortified govne marched his forces into American territoit the extremely sorry figure the poor man cuts ry, and marched to a surrenden. Sobieski, with who now occupies the place. We could touch no forty thousands, attacked eighty thousand Turkoffice in his gift, but we would much rather sus- ish voterage intrenched and defended with three tain thea oppose him. ... Let him renounce the unconstitutional tests of the Chicago platform, and say with the majority of banks of the Danube; and yet a month after there

his "dissatisfied" countrymen, that the only proper test of admission for a new Stute to the Union, lington drove Massens at the head of a hundred is "a republican form of Government." Let him declare, as every respectable lawyer will declare, that the decisions of the Supreme Court are, while they remain such, declaratory of the existing laws of the United States, and to be

willing to do, that there shall be no interference politically with the local institutions of States, in regard to slavery. And then, the arms would drop from the hands our Southern brethern. We of the North would ery out and applaud him, and be who had hean elected by a fanatical and wretched minerity, would be accepted and thenked by a vast me jerity of the country, who would hail him as bet ser than his party, and as greater than his prejudices. Can Lincoln do such a noble act? We

leave his "friends," and time, to answer .- N. Y Process's Journal. General McClellan's Force. The following is a near approximation to the number of troops comprising Gen. McClellan's division in Western Virginia, with their positions at the latest advices. The numerical strength of

all volunteers: : AT BEVERLY, LAUREL HILL AND BUCKHANNON. Beadovertore of Major General McClellan and Brig. Regiments.

Colonels.Lorin Andrews Col. Boxley. W. H. Lytle. Fourteenth Ohio 4 *: F.....J. B. Steadman M. ConnellJ. R. Stanley. Eighth Indiana Volunteers W. P. Benton.

AT CHEAT BIVES. FW Pifteenth Ohio Volunteers......Col. G. W. Andr AT CLARKSBURG. Second Virginia Union Volunteers. . Colonel ---.

AT GRAPTON. Boodquarters of Brigadier General Hill company I. Fourth Artitlery Lieut. Ward. Maria S. Bullippa, Comp. 2

Brigadier General Hill. ALONG RAILBOAD FROM PARKERSBURG TO GRAFTO Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers. ... Cul. W. E. Gilmore BIPLEY. Twenty-first Ohio Voluntegra......Col. J. S. Norton.

... BY BOUTE BY THE EARAWHA. Brigadier General Con. : . Righth Ohio Volunteers Col. Da' Pay. First Kentucky Volunteers.......Col. W. Woodruff. Second "Col. W. G. Terrell EN ROUTE NEAR SCENE OF ACTION. Thirtecenth Indiana Volunteers....Col. J. C. Sullivan
FourteenthCol. N. Kimball.
SeventeenthCol. Harcall.

. THE ARMY AND NAVY BILLS .- The Army bil presed by the House on Thursday last appropri ates \$161.000.000. For the pay of troops, \$60, 040,000; for subristence, \$25,000,000; for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, 214. (MM).(MM); for the purchase of 84,000 horses, \$10. ment heretofore to confer such appointments 500,000; for the transportation of the army, \$16, DOU,000; for gunboats on the Western rivers, \$1.

the affray, are without foundation.—Med. Cour. is fast filling up.

The New York World and Courier and Enministration in that city, thus defines the policy of Gen. Scorr, and develops the plan by which he intends to conduct the war:

The cry among certain newspapers is for bat tles. One of the most hot headed has even demanded "a battle a day." It is very evident that that there is going to be a good deal of disapcointment in the supply of this sort of sensation. There will be no battle a day-probably not one a month of any magnitude—possibly not more than two or three during the whole period of hosilities. The manifest design is to fight no battles of an indecisive character; and the really decisive battles must, of necessity, be very few in number. It will require but a single battle of this latter kind to put us in possession of Richmond; and it is with reference to that battle and that alone that the Government is directing its movements. Were Gen. McDowell to push his forces directly upon Manassas Junction, he might, perhaps, with his nearly equal forces, dislodge the enemy after a sharp engagement; but the enemy would only fall back upon other positions, and would be in a condition to try the chances of a half dozen battles before making a final stand as the capital. We say, try the chances; for talk as we may of skill and couraga, there is no denying that, after all, a great deal in every battle depends upon the accidental and the unforseen. Wellington himself with all his ability, so admitted. Instead of allowing the rebels any such chances, which might long postpone the occupation of Richmond, the policy actually chosen manifestly is to use strategy, so that a single defeat of the rebels shall put Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural with the entire State. Therefore the Federal col-

umns in Eastern and Northern Virginia do not advance upon Manassas Junction until General McClellan, with his division in Western Virginia, can move on to the Shenanoah, where he may be able to take the enemy upon the flank, and, by impossible for the rebels to make a stand short of Richmond itself. To accomplish this it may be necessary for General McClellan to move with some degree of eaution, for he is deeper in the country than the commanders of the other divitions, and has no such reserves to protect his rear. His known energy of character and eminent military talents are a sufficient sussentee that he is making the best of his means and his time. tions, and the combined movement commences, Mr. Lincoln has painfully revived another loose Manages Junction, we venture to predict, will

Shades of our patriotic grandsires! This man also requires the exercise of all that moral power served to them in and by the National Constitu- numbers by skill, conquer rapine by discipline, tion!" The "Constitution" reserves so right to conquer crucky by humanity, and by its very display of moral heroism half unnerve physical resistance. It is General Scott's great glory that conities, and thereby effected a conquest which. for completeness and absolute exemption from reverses of all descriptions, stands almost invlated in modern warfare. The battles of Mexico have

Invasion is a kind of military work that ever lion. This, Abe Lincoln, "asking," with his Ten Thousand." Hannibal swept down with ir-'open countenance" and "inquiring mind," does resistible force into Italy, only at last to retreat not know, and not knowing, it was a despicable from it in ignominy. Crasse carried his cohorts thing to have run him into the Presidential office into the plains of Mesopotania, but only to be by a fanatical or misguided minority, against the defeated with Immense slaughter and to less his wishes of a large majority of his "disentisfied own head. Napoleon led his hosts into the middie of Russia, and led them to destruction: there.

hundred pieces of cannon, slew fifty thousand and carried the Polish ensigns in triumph to the thousand men out of war-wasted Portugal, but before his fall success in the Peninsula, had to retire and intrench himself behind the Terre Vedras. The British Generals in their invasion of Affghanistau, accomplished marches across mountain ranges and desert tracks unparalleled in modern times for their length and hardship; but the issue thereof may be read in the terrible tragedies of the Koord Can'rel and the Pass of Jugdalluck and the fate of that sixteen thousand of whom but

It does not answer to talk flippently of such military movements as Gen. Scott is now under taking. Tremendous difficulties attend them Nothing is more certain than that overwhelming disaster would result if the reduction of the vast rebel territory were given up to the rash impulses and ignorant counsels of the Tribune and Times school. Our Government might as well abandon the war at once. But there is no such danger. These movements are to be conducted by General Scott, and not by newspaper editors; and in a way that shall secure solid results, though not sensation dispatches. As little as possible will be trust ed to chance. The main work in crushing out the rebellion will be effected by noiseless strategic eperations; and when battles are fought they will his command is near thirty-five thousand, nearly be bestles that need not be repeated. We regard the conquest of the rebellion as sure as any future event; but it is because we have implicit faith in the genius that leads, as well as in the strength plans, as well as in the hereic courage that exe

one man escapted alive to tell the tale of slaugh

THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRACY .- The Boston Hereld. in some candid criticisms upon Mr. Everett's oration, delivered at New York on the 4th inst., concludes its remarks with the following true definition of the present attitude of Democracy: "Line 1 of a 16 th, start 1, to its

The Northern Democracy are sustaining the Government for the purpose of securing and perpetuating civil and religious liberty, and not for the purpose of making war upon the local institutions of either section of the country; and will resist all attempts, come from what quarter they may, to legislate upon matters which in their judgment, are not, under the Constitution, con fided to Congress, and which can have no other effect than to destroy this glorious Confederacy Kvery man who loves his country, and desires to see neace and prosperity restored, should set his face against agitation and all legislation upor the subject of slavery, either to prohibit or protect it. Will Mr. Everett subscribe to this doc trine, and join with others to confine Congress t Its legitimate powers and to prevent it from med dling with matters over which it has no control?

We shall are. Quaker Guns in Virginia. The New York Evening Post is responsible for the story that, when the Federal troops were about to take possession of Harper's Ferry, just after the timely retreat of General Johnston, they saw surmounting the crests of the hills on the Maryland side a most formidable looking batters Three or four ten-inch columbiads or rifled cannon seemed to be frowning down on them, from the distance, a grim and terrible defiance. They approached the monster carefully. "If well served," said an officer, applying his lorgnette t his eye, "the can scarcely be taken by a thousan men:" and then another added: "We must carry them by a descent from behind." When the de scent was made, it was discovered that the de fenses consisted of some heaps of brush slightly covered with earth, and that the awe-inspiring guns were so many large pieces of stove pipe care fully laid in position.

Contradiction. The report that Gen, Joseph Reynolds has received his commission as Brigadier General, is erroneous. He had received no commission last evening. It has been the policy of the Governupon gentlemen of military experience and education where it was possible, and why a commis 000,000. The Navy Bill appropriates \$30,000. | sion has not long since been promptly tendered General Reynolds is inexplicable to us. Not a The Crawfordsville Review says that J. regiment has left the State which has not been indebted to his experience and ability, in some W. Cumberland's cavalry company at that place degree, for its equipment and organization in fast filling np.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1,1.50

Articles on the Origin and History of repealed. the Differences between the Northern and Southern Sections of the was admitted. United States which have resulted in a Sectional Civil War.

XO. 1V.

Speaking of the supposed termination of the effort to exclude slavery from the Territories by the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Jefferson said, it letter to John Holmes of Maine: "It is hushad indeed for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not the final sentence;" and so it was. On the 8th of February, 1847, a bill was pending in the House of Representative of the United States for the appropriation of three millions to enable the President of the United States to pay Mexico. if necessary, a sum of money in a treaty of peace whereby territory might be acquired by the To that bill Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania offered as an amendment the following proviso which has since borne the name of its father: "Provided. That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any Territory on the

Continent of America, which shall bereafter be acquired," &c. 16 Deb., 54. Thus was the apple of discord again thrown among the sisters. Thus was found another op portunity of attacking the institutions, exasperating the feelings, and, as they believed, assailing the rights of the South. The South stood upon the same platform they had adopted in the Missouri controversy, viz: That they had an equal right with the North in the territory to be won by common bloud and tressure; and further, that the proviso was in spirit, if not in letter, a violation of the Missour Compromise, by which slavery was to be allowed

in territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., in consider

ation of its being excluded in all north of that

The proviso as an amendment to the loan bill was defeated; but as enunciating a principle to be applied to all territory, as it should come to be organized under territorial government, it continued to be discussed; Congress became excessively heated upon the question, and so did the country, particularly the Southern States. who looked upou it as a threatened exclusion of them forever from the right to enjoy with the North the common property of both sections. They declared that their patience was worn out by these constantly occurring hostile attacks, and that it was time to finally end them; that if the principle of the proviso was established, they would secole from the Union.

They were willing to settle the controversy The South, under great provocation but with all the common territories by the line of 36, 30. or by the application to them all of the doctrine of popular sovereignty—that is, leaving them all. common settlement of the people from both sections of the Union, with the right to the settlers to adopt or reject slavery as they chose, on forming a State Constitution. 4 Calhoun's Works.

in the Senate, June 27, 1848, and which Mr. Benbe settled on that ground simply by non-actionby leaving the territories free and open to the James Gogan was appointed Secretary. emigration of all the world, so long as they contime so-and when they become States, to adopt whatever Constitution they please, with the sinsafely take this broad and solid position and successfully maintain it, what other can it take and maintain?" 4 Calhoun's Works, p. 506. Mr. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, said: "If security, so that there may be hereafter no new agitation of the subject. He was willing to go On motion of G. W. Buckingham, it was re agitation of the subject. He was willing to go North short of the destruction of this institution,

struggle between politicians." (1848, 16 Deb. Todd. Senator from Michigan as standing upon the ground of non-intervention. If we could have that, it would give the South the most we have claimed-that is, an equal right to go into all the territories—all property being alike protected. In default of this, I have said that I would take the Missouri Compromise line, and that was my ultimatum." 16 Deb. 445. (1850.) Mr. Calboun reiterated the same propositi ust sixteen days before his death, in his great speech of March 4, 1850, read for him in the Senate by Mr. Mason. 16 Deb. 403. During the pendency of this controversy on the Wilmot proviso, General Taylor was elected President of the United States; and, in his first

9, 1850,) he recommended the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the government of the Territories. "The people of New Mexico will, it is believed at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, laying its founlations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likeshould abstain from the introduction of these ex-

annual message (it was also his last; he died July

y to effect their safety and happiness.
"By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasinew may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With the view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we eiting topics of a sectional character, which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations." 16 Deb..

of Wilmot was terminated in its defeat by the National Convention at the earliest possible ps. passage of the great compromise-measures rec- riod; and in case that can not be done, then the Mr. Clay was chairman, and in which the doctrine compromise, believing the terms of peace to be of nonular sovereignty was adopted as the settled the only method of restoring prosperity to the maand Democratic parties, then the ruling parties in he instructed, by peace memorials, to use all honthe country, almost un mimously agreed to them, erable efforts to secure the immediate passage of and the acts were approved by Mr. Filmere, then any measure of compromise which will prove the President of the United States. Peace was alike honorable and satisfactory to both sections, again restored to the country. It was only the and make us once more a united and happy peo-Abolition party who seriously opposed the com- ple. promise, and kept up disturbance in the nation. In the election of 1852, both General Scott, utive proceedings, in calling out the militia for a the Whig candidate, and General Pierce, the Democratic, stood squarely upon the compromise king large additions to the regular army and may, Lincoln members of Congress, then the abolition officers the power to suspend the privilege of the Presidential candidates, that run upon the Wil- writ of hubeas corpus, has assumed powers not mot l'roviso exclusion pol.cy; and their follow ers were not sufficiently numerous to cause seri ous slarm. The country was harmonious, pros-

perous and happy.
... What next will disturb its repose? agreed, went over to the Abolition party, and uniting with them under a new name, that of Reproviso exclusion platform of the Abolitionists. that distinct party has not been heard of since the merger,) nominated a sectional Presidential ticket from the North, (Fremont and Dayton.) and thus against the warning of Washington and efferson, and of Taylor, inaugurated a sectional party upon a single sectional kies, of all others Pioner and the Indiana State Sentinel with a long before he will be an advecate of the South. the most dangerous to the peace of the country; and followed up the organization and experiment at Chicago in 1860, . In the nomination of condidates in 1860, the most offensive to the South were taken. Hamlin had voted to abolish slavery is the District of Columbia, and Lincoln had de clared war against the South, in announcing that he States must be all free or all slave; that there was an irrepressible conflict between the two. In 1860, these candidates were elected, and now what was the South to do? She did commence getting off the track as she thought she saw the ocomotive coming. Mr. Lincoln and his party refused, most wrongfully refused, to give any guarantees that they were not going to carry out his previous declaration, and the Chicago platform, whereby the alarm of the South might be quieted, and her anxiety allayed. The South secoded, and now civil war is desolating her and impoverishing us. And now, the question arises, did the South de right in seceding? Greatly as alse had been aggravated, and was now threatened, I am bound o may a case had not arisen that justified her in the step she took.

Let us sum up the case for a moment.

kansas restrictions, but they were defeated. She

For the Daily State Scattines. had been oppressed by the tariff, but it had been "The Abolitionists had opposed Texas, but she They had opposed the Mexican war and treaty, hut both had been carried successfully through. Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the States had been attacked, but the attack had been successfully repulsed.

> proviso, but the assault had been successfully re-. The fugitive slave law, ever disregarded, was as well observed as it had been. The South stood, then, up to the election of Mr. Lincoln, on as good ground as she ever ocand continually abused, but still possessed of her-

The South had been assaulted by the Wilmot

Did. then, the election of Mr. Lincoln justify secession; not as a constitutional or legal right. for there is no such; but as the last resort for self preservation; the act of revolution or rebellion, which a certain degree of oppression and danger justifies in the judgment of all civilized men and

ion had Mr. Lincoln's election been accompanied by a majority in all the other departments o vernment, so that he could have carried out principles, being accomplished by a sectional majority, against a united South, acting with the Democracy, their old triends of the Such is not the state of facts. ... The Senate was against Mr. Lincoln.

The House was against Mr. Lincoln The Judiciary had decided against Mr. Lincom's doctrine. A majority of the people by more than half a nillion, was against Mr. Lincoln. He would have entered upon his office without moral or political power, except in the distribution of paunage.
The territories were all organized by laws with

out the Wilmot proviso—and those laws could not have been repealed.

Besides, Mr. Lincoln was elected indirectly by the South, through the breach she erested in the great conservative Democratic party. In the Union the South would have been safe By going out of it, she has thrown all denartments of the Government into the hands of Mr Liucoln, brought war upon herself, and enabled Mr. Lincoln to change the structure of this Government into a worse consolidation than Hamll ton or any other old Federalist ever dared to think of aloud.

take the fate which Lincoln will meet out to her. State of 12 The State of the Att & without any provision either way by the General Government, on the subject of slavery, to the Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Boone county met in convention on Saturday, the 13th rebellion. In his late message to Congress be inst., at 10 e'elock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for County Commissioner,

in their opinion, no good is to be derived. ton has strangely omitted in his abridgment of debates, he says: "But I go further, and hold ... On motion of Mr. G. W. Buckingham, by rethat justice and the Constitution are the easiest quest of the Chairman of the Central Committee. and safest ground on which the question can be Mr. A. J. Boone was called to the chair, who and satest ground on which she question. It may stated the object of the meeting, after which On motion of H. M. Marvin, a committee t one from each township was appointed by the beginning a war." Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the

gle restriction to be republican, in order to their chair to draft resolutions expressive of the admission into the Union. If a party can not sense of the Convention. The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen said committee: Union township, H. M. Marvin; Marion, David the spirit of the Missouri Compromise was to be Ross; Sugar Creek, Isaac Gipson; Jefferson, Jas. invoked, as was proposed by his friend from In H. Potts; Center, Thumas P. Miller: Eagle, W diana, Mr. Bright, he had a right to ask that the N. Duzan; Perry, Edward Woollen; Harrison, of arms South should be placed on a basis of perm ment | Nonh Chitwood; Jackson, Ammon Heady;

far, as far as his principles would admit, to meet solved that all resolutions be referred to the comthe North. But if nothing would satisfy the mittee on resolutions. On motion of E. D. Herod. a committee of one North short of the destruction of this institution, then was the time for dissolution come; but let us was appointed from each township in the First the Republican party which is to "suppress the the Republican party which is to "suppress the rebellion" and sustain the Government. Nor is separate peacefully, and with good feelings to-wards each other—let not the battle fields of our missioner for said district; whereupon the follow country be stained with the blood of brothers ing gentlemen were appointed said committee ighting against brothers. He trusted the danger Marion, Wm. Reno; Clinton, Riley Perkins; Cenwould pass away, and that this agitation would | ter, John M. Scott; Worth, Wm. Taylor: Unioa, turn out to be nothing more than the temporary James Peters; Eagle, John Dazan; Perry, James

On motion the Convention adjourned till two Again he says: "I understood the honorable o'clock, to give the committee time to report. APPENDING STREET, The Convention met at two o'clock.

> On motion, one person from each township was onlered to act as County Central Committee, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee: Union, Wm. Farry; Clinton, John R. McDaniel; Washington, David Hopkins; Sugar Creek, Wm. Shannon; Perry, James Dodd; Worth, Hen-

ry Lucas; Jefferson, Fielding Demy; Center, Rob. ert C. McCann; Union, Henry M. Morrow; Eagle, A. W. Larimore; Harrison, Fletcher Young; Jackson, T. A. Andrews.

George Stephenson of Union, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Comaissiquer of the First District. The committee on resolutions made lowing report through their Chairman, Henry M.

Marvin, which was adopted as a whole by the Convention, without debate: WHEREAS, Believing that the Government mutual concession and compromise, and that it can not be held together by mere force, but must neuted Senator Doughts, "war is disunion." AND WHEREAR. The avoued object of the Plesident in prosecuting this war is so suppress rebellium, enforce the Constitution and laws, and maintain the General Government therefore, Reselved. That while we disapprove of the action of the seconded States in withdrawing from the Union as unwise, impolitic, and unfortunate we recognize the revolutionary right of the peo-

ple te alter or abolish, or remove a governmen

when it fails to subserve the purposes for which It was formed or when it becomes tyrannical and Resolved, That we are desirous to see all hos The recommendation was carried out. The tilities cease, and our national differences termiommended by the committee of thirteen, of which adoption by Congress of any fair and equitable policy for the future government of the Territo- tion and preserving the Federal Union. ries of the United States. Both the great Whig | Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress

> Resolved. That the President, in his late execlonger period than is prescribed by law; in ma-

but in derogation of both. ... Brantsed, That the action of the Legislature of Indiana, at its special session, in fastening upon | There it is: Greelev is coming back soon to his the people of the State an enormous debt to be a In an evil hour, the great body of the eld Whig burden, not only upon the present generation but well understood to be the stendy opponent of the party of the North broke faith with the South | upon their children, deserves not only the comupon the compromise of 1850, to which they had demnation of the people of Indiana, but the strict est scrutiny of the judicial authority. publican, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856 the D. Herod, Esq. Lucas, Col. Marvin and the Chair- ish slavery. They don't see that the war will acman addressed the convention. On motion of H. M. Marvin, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention he signed by the President and Secretary and a conv be sent to the editors of the Boone county

> On motion the Convention adjourned sine die J. A. BOONE, President. JAMES GOGEN, Secretary.

GALLANT CLAY .- A gentleman from Clay menioned in our office this morning, as an incontro pertible fact, that of the two hundred men who have gone to the war from that county, not less han one hundred and seventy five of them are Democrats. Nevertheless, while similar statements can probably be made in nearly every county in the district, the Express luses no opportunity to hit persons of that political denomina tion a straight blow from the shoulder. For shame, gentlemen! If you cannot actually fight vourselves, do not so unmercifully berate the pluck of those who can, will, and do fight.-Terre Haute Journal.

JOHN C. HERNAN.—It is stated that John C. Heenan is once again to enter the trize ring, having been challenged so to do by Mace, who claims to be the champion of England. Mace is a larger man than Savers, and is said to be "the most She had been assailed by the Missouri and Ar scientific and accomplished boxer of modern Indiana Journal says he has got a "Jeff Davis

[Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. Wat Movements. The public are probably looking for an advance of our troops under Gen. McDowell upon Gen. Beauregard's lines. There is every sign of pre-paration for it: Some supposed it would commence to-morrow, but I have reason to believe that it can not begin till next week. Some nextments still on this side of the Potomac are to have a part in the melee, and it will not be sent over till Monday next. I can not find that Gen. Mc Dowell will have more than thirty-five thousand men, all told. He must leave ten thousand in his line of entrenchments. He will advance therefore with a force inferior in number to that which he is to encounter. One can not beheve, there fore, that this mivance will take place before Gen atterson shall cut off or defeat Gen. Johnston or until Gen. McClellan shall have forced his way across the mountain passes into the valley of Vir ginia, and thus be ready to support General Mc

Dowell's movemente.

In no case is it probable that our troops, after leaving their own impregnable defenses, are to be precipitated upon the thoroughly fortified position of General Beauregard. Wintever is the plan of operations, it is undoubtedly a well con sidered one, and I notice that among those here who have heretofore condemned the tardy movements of the Administration, there is now an ex pression of implicit reliance upon the wisdom of Gen. Scott's programme.

Virginia is first to be cleared of the Confed erate troops, Richmond to be occupied by the Federal armies, and the loyal State government of Virginia, which is already recognized by Congress is to be sustained. Operations to this end are going on, and are to he prosecuted during the summer, which is now half over. With the fall will open a campaign against the insurgents or the Mississippi river, and on the Atlantic and Gulf

I find that increasing confidence is felt in the ability and the determination of the Federal gov ernment to suppress the insurrection, and restore peace and conunerce. Congress is acting under this belief, and the members generally set their faces against any terms of pacification, short of actual submissi

by the revolutionists.
The fortune of war is uncertain. The be ontrived plans of campaigns are sometimes ru ined by chance. The operations in Virginia are complicated. Any failure of the programe, in any of its parts, may defeat the whole, and render necessary renewed efforts, in successive cam paigus. But it is now certain that the war in Vir ederal Government.

The Ropublican Party Suppressing Rebellions According to President Lincoln it is the Republican party which is to put down the Southern uses this language: (the American people) demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly

In a profound speech of Mr. Calhoun, delivered and entering a protest against a war from which, carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion that ballots are the rightful successors to bullet and that when ballots have fairly and constitu tionally decided, there can be an successful ap peal back to bullets; that there can be up success ful appeal except to ballots themselves, at suc ceeding elections. "Buch will be a great lessen of seace, th what they cannot take by an election, neither car they take it by a war; teaching all the folly

That is, those who carried the election las Nevember, are now to "demonstrate to the world" that they "can also suppress a rebellion. What a pity the President had not announced this been then, to announce that it was the party that elected him, to which he looked for the men and bodied men canalla of hands he had a been the money to enter the men and bodied men. idea in his proclamation calling for troops to conthe money to sustain his Administration by force

It is a misfortune that the President can not rise above party considerations in discussing th momentous questions before the country. As in his inaugural, he recognized the Chicago platform as the guide for his Administration, so not he can not divest himself of the fallacy that it is the President alone in this about notion. While, in one sense, party lines, are forgraten, that is, so far as to accept the service of Demograts as well as Republicans to fight the battles of the country, the theory nevertheless runs through all their no litical calculations, that it is the Republican part which is to save the Union, and to suppress th rebellion. Yet it is not often that the idea is so frankly expressed as in the paragraph we have quoted from the President's message. Should this war prove successful, and the second ded States be reduced to subjection, we shall have

no end of the partisan boast that the party "wh can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion;" and that it is due to the political orgenization which elected Mr. Lincoln, that Union was saved from dissolution. . It is insulting to the thousands of men, who voted against the Republican party, but who are now fighting the battles of the Union, or contributing of their means to sastain there who have gone to the war. to be thus officially told that it is gut their services, but to those who carried the Presidential election, that the salvation of the country, if indeed it shall be saved by war, will be due." We hope the Union may be enved from dieso lution, and that the Government will prove equal to the immense strain upon it, caused by the present civil war. We would scarcely stop to inquire the Union was formed and maintained solely by who saved to-whether Repullicans or Democrete: but it does seem a little odd that while calling for troops without distinction of party, the exist, if at all, in the hearts and affections of the president should announce to the world that one people, and that, in the language of the late la. party alone is to have the honor of suppressing the present rebellion.-N. Y. Journal of Com-MCTCO, ag ta, there has entered to agree the great

Disunionism of the Tribuncial We have always considered the New York Tribune a disunion paper, and its editor a dissame school. They are all disunionists, no matter what they say now. When South Carolina secoled Wendel Phillips should, let her go. Let not a gun be fired to prevent it! Make her a bridge of gold to facilitate her exit! Greeley, the editor of the Tribune, was for accepting the division, and telling the States to go that desired it. He soon found that his doctrine was very macceptable to the people; that a division of this glo- in as follows: Patternen has sheltered himself Greeley faced about and became very belligerent. He is out of all patience with Lincoln and Gen. Scott, and arges them, commands them to make haste; but secretly be charishes the idea of a division, and feels the way. He sneers at three vears of war. If the rebels are not virtually whimed when the next spring opens, and if they shall meanwhile have steadfastly confronted our troops on every mutual frontier without losing ground, we may consider that the Republic has been betrayed by the folly or incompetency of its trusted lead-

And, again: 12 w a sile pa ser ser ser. . ger If, as we rejoice to hear, General Scott is now ready to try conclusions with Jeff. Davis and f 1850. It was only Hale and Julian, now both and in conferring upon his subordinate military | Beauregard, the war is near its each & I'We say this In no boastful spirit-we concode the pomibility of the rebels proving the stronger party; but, i conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws, they do, let us frankly own it, and promptly arrest the effusion of blood. And if they can not keep the field against us, they will do likewise. first love—a division of the Union. He is now present Administration . There is a large school. and Greeley is one of it, that would only consent to a Union unon condition that slavery is sholish After the adoption of the resolutions, Col. C. od. Their hope has been that this war would about complish that, and they will be against it the moment they see that war will not accomplish the to their account: Greelev thinks he sees it and is

ers, and the disunion is a fixed fact.

daily assailing the Administration. It will not be ern Confederacy, The Charleston Mercurs, some time ago, rejoiced in the hope that the Abelitionists would come to the aid of the Bouth; and it will not be long until they will be efficient secesion allies. These Abolitionists reason very naturally that a division of the Union is the shortest and cheapest way to the abolition of slavery.-Louisville Democrat. 1 2 A 11 7

14. 6 · Marian Commence of . 'EN h is stated on good authority that Jeff. Davis and his brother Joe have recently invested more than \$300,000 in Paris. They mean to have a comfortable retreat when the secession game is played out.—Louisville Journal. - 4. 3 satural streets

GEN. HOOFT IN THE BATTLE-PIELD .- The Washington currespondent of the Philadelphia Press in informed on good authority that Gen. Scott positively proposes to cross over into Virginia, and he present at the buttle of Managers Junction. His body guard are selected, true a very reverse MIRE . . . Head are made side at a ! 17 The Confederates bare been paying of some of their employes lately. The alitar of the

half dollar."-N. A. Ledger.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS. —It is estimated that there are two hundred millions of dollars in the Savings Banks of the -Mr. Van Wyck's hill for the reduction of salaries, if passed, will make a saving of from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000. They my the quantity of female rebois in Washington is coormous. Emissaries, too, in catticoats, are plenty.

—The N. Y. Tvibune wades through nearly two columns of dry matter to prove that "war stimulates invention." No person who has read the Tribune since the commencement of the present difficulties, can for a moment question the proposition - o gramman as saud to on s —A good story is going the tounds charged to the account of Gov. Wright, the American Minister at Berlin, who is from Indiana. Two Euroand one of them who knew him, and who had just told the other that the Governor make neither French nor German, and English but indifferent lv. was asked by the other what lenguage be did

reply.

— Intelligence arrives from Connecticut that a couple was, lately married at the Wooster House in Danbury, and stopped there until the next day. The unhappy twein set up-all night in the narios on account of the modesty of the bashful bridgegroom. Cause for divorce. - The Charleston Courier, in consideration of the mustering of such large numbers of Union forces, armed with the best weapons, and ander the instruction of the most competent officers, is of opinion that the South "should prepare for de feat.". That opinion just now is very popular at the North among the year days grow - A dountry newspaper, descenting on the times as they affect business, mays fareness will have no hard times. This plemme gramest ought to induce all who know anything about farming, to turn their industry-in that direction.

speak? "Why, Indiana, I suppose," was the

Other branches of business sertainly do not prosent anything so flattering newspaper, for in--Pieces of ordnance are manufactured in Tal ledege, : Alabama, by withing from trice around a cylinder of wanuals iron-until the required sine and shape are obtained, and then immersing the

whole in melted brass.

The month of the country has more than doubled in ten years-in 1:50 it was about seven billions; now it is sixteen. That makes us each white hum, woman and child-worth over \$500 apiece: Let a divide! as ayen anosa

--- The late Sultaned Turker was a fard boy. according to general sepert, and over fond of the ladies. They led him such a life of expense and suspense, that he had to drink to drown his cares. So "women and wine-the toast is divine," finally brought him down, shattered his serves, and at last turned his toes gracefully up for him, man -A New York pener thinks the Southern States are not yet too late to obtain peace. They have the game in their own hands, and by their return to their allegiance and to the Union ther will overthrow abolitionism forever, and secure
guarantees for their domestic institutions which will render them as stable and permanent as the Federal Government itself, while, as un integral part of the greatest of maritims nations, they would be safe against every combination of foreign invaders.

—Quilp says it is very suggestive—the way old ex-members of legislative assemblies are accustomed to hang shout the lothies and runk into the built, where nobody wants to see them. " It reminds him, he says, of What Pour wrote about certain ladies of quality (exact quality not men-tioned) who used to visit the Kine's court long

after their charms had fided; oft returning to visit the old familiar scenes. To out the proper to ye To MANN haunt the places salers their honoralist Mr. s. -Col. Herman Haupt, Assistant Secretary fo War, is a protege of General Jackson, by whom he was placed at West Point at the early age of fourteen (in 1835.) He graduated with all the honors of his class in 1839, a soldler and origineer. He has distinguished himself as an ougineer, has devoted much of his attention to harbur defences, is the inventor of a revolving furt, also of a steam gan, which can be simed with as much

precisitu as a rifle, and discharge fifty to sixty balls to a minute,

—Askanan versus Mosas.—"So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known."-- President's Mesosge. From twenty years old and upward, the Israel were organized, had standards, implements of

war, encampments, &c., &c., and were volunteers. -Exedus and Numbers.

However, when the four hundred thousand additional soldiers are mustered to join the quarter of a milion already in the field, Ahraham will rather axed Muses in numbers, it be dues not generalship. He will almost equal Xerxes, But the latter two headed their forces. Abram, the matriarch, was one of the confederates. See Gen esis ziv. 13.-Boston Post. . The all the a con Arrest of Female Secessionists' in A. .. The Virginian was a with

Lieutenant Unton, who was control a according party in the vicinity of the house eccupied by the Misses Scott, who are rampant accessionists, and who captured Captain Goodwin, of the Connecticut regiment, entered their house, and saked for a drink of water, . The young ladies desired to know who he was. He informed thou that he was a necessionist, and desired to know whether there were any in that vicinity." They informed him that there were plenty, and gave him the names of several whom he could sely apon a lie took the names of several, Soon after this, however, some of our pickets came in, and the young ladice began to "amell a rat." He then told them that they were primaces, and that they must go with him to tioneral Tyler's quartum. After arriving the General took them in his private room, and gave them a thorough examina tion. He desired to know what had been done with young Goulwin. They assured the General that they did not know, but supposed he was at Richmond. They pretended to tell everything they knew in regard to affairs in the rebel camp, but it was perfectly apparent to General Tyler that they did not tall the truther his diference them that he should hold them prisoners, until Captain Goody in had been returned. When my hillorment left; the young ladies were a good deal They are write pretty, and very preputering in their manuers. What will finally be signed with them is not known.

The Parities of General Johnston's with a street ou Army and the South out The Richmond Enquirer, of Wednesday land the following in reference to the position and movements of Gen. Johnston: * Passengers from Winchester confirm the postous report that then: Johnston has fallen back upon that point with his whole force. The consolidated forces are still entremehed at Marthusbong, a street a street true and fee

The explanation which gains most credit as to the object of Gen. Johnston's change of position refusing to 'allow them to leave. He has also been reinforced there. Johnston can not attack him, therefore, except at the paril of the weaten and children, and against large odds. He less fullon back to a point which commands the vpri ous roads that enter the north end of the valley se as to prevent McClellan, who hangs upon his left, from taking his rear. In this position be will watch the enemy and entrench himself to acreit The movement of General Johnston was very distasteful to his men, and no doubt also to himself. But tre trust, and those better prepared to index are confident, that it was wire and policie. It is to be boned that Patterson, if he should pluck up resolution to attack him there, will not march the women and children of Martinsburg

coln, will order him to desigt from such despicable poltroopery and such infamous barbarity. THE MAN Refres of the Warnalistan C Maior Junethan W. Gorden, of the Indiana olunteers, has resigned and returned home, hering been appointed Major in the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, regular army. The Major passed through this city last evening, and while here exhibited to a few friends a watch whiching. longed to Gen. Garnett, the rebel leader who was killed in a recent engagement. Garnett received his death wound at the hands of Sergeant Burfingame, of the S venth Indiana Regiment, by whom the trophics were greatest to Major Gurglon., After a brief acjourn at home the Major will proceed to Fort Independence, in Boston harbor, that nost having been designated as the beatementers of Mr regiment, it a . Sun Sun The sweet and watch were presented to the deceased General shortly after he left West Point.

for his valuable services as an officer in the U.S.

Army, and Major Gordon Intends returning them

to the parties who originally presented themete

at the board of the column as a shelter. It leste

be hoped that Gen. Scott and even Abraham Lib-

Gen. Garnett. -- Colember City Foot, or anti-THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND AMERICA. Malakoff, the Paris correspondent of the N: Y Times, writes: "Not long ago we heard one of the ten leading statesman remark to a group of American gentlemen: 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'you must not build up any hopes on the good will or uid of the government. The government and aristocracy of tingland while-maintaining the stricted neutrality, ask no better thing then, to see you tearing each other to neces."

Let A few months ago, of all the Demucrate in Indiana, Hon. James Hughes of Bloomington, was the most abused, and Hon. John G. Davis the most-extelled by Remblicans, Now, of alt flowscrate in the State, diagnes is the most anti-lied and Davis the most shused by the same class of politicians. Reason—Hughes is now making war and David and Wilr specifies. Times climing had

morehange with them the whomes etc T asse.

tionaityl The Albany Argue calls attention to the inneremey of the President's quotation, in his late the second, that it can never be preserved by an 1.1 mange to Congress, from the preamble of the anti slavery policy. Secession and abolition mus Constitution of the Confederate States. The go down together. They must die as they have President saves and the same and the

"They have adopted a temporary National metitation, in the preamble of which, unlike our and old one signed by Washington, they omit We the people,' and substitute 'We the deputies of this struggle in the purification of the nation. .. by this deliberate pressing out of view the . the of men and the authority of the people?" whelmed by the strong currents of popular patri States, as we find it published in the tion. They do not regard force and bloodshed thanta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, reads as means—necessary, but distantefu

inversement, establish justice, insure domestic monility, and secure the blessings of liberty to resolves and our prosperity—invoking the fever not only to personal disappointment, but to the stideness of Almighty God—do ordain and people's contempt. The power of our arms, it is tates of America.

resident in making that pretended quotation? as that of the Connecticut Legislature tends t as the falsehood stated to give more point to delay the result, and is, therefore, as direct as . I argument against secession, or was it made in and comfort to the rebellion as could be rendere tire ignerance of the subject upon which he by money or armies. refessed to enlighten the people?

The Great Contest in Virginia. Bastern Virginia is soon to be the theater of the great sendict of arms which will fill an im- illustration of the difference between supporting mend must be made up of the best material of the South. It is composed of volunteers, and noti Enquirer. they profess to be in arms to maintain those rights which should nerve them to deals of valor. They have led us to believe that they would fight to the and loyalty, if any proof be necessary, by gen-lant stand, even if home down in the streetle they will command the sympathy and respect that brave men are ever entitled to, but if they fail to display the courage which has been those who administer the Government. This fall. If they re-easet the scenes of conceded to them, deep will be their their army in Western Virginia, they will become the ridicule and laughing stock of the world. For the honor of the American name, even if listeriously defeated, we trust they will only judgment upon the conduct of their representavield after a resistance worthy a brave and chivdress race. The result of the conflict in Eastrn Virginia will decide the destiny of the South on Confederacy. The everwhelming defeat of shall be under a despotism as galling as that of the Confederate army in Virginia may not stop Austria, Russia or France. The American peothe war, but it will virtually decide the contest ple may voluntarily permit those restraints upon We shall look for the Confederates to put forth individual and public freedom; the frenzy of every energy to hold the Federal forces in check -for if they are compelled to retreat from Rich. need, it must result in the demoralization if their army, and their cause throughout the South. If they are unable to maintain their liberty of the people which, if accomplished, we nesition in Virginia, it will weaken whatever conidence foreign powers may have placed in their bility to maintain their independence, and renove all chance of a recognition of their nation- ever be kept in view. .lity abroad, with the loss of the moral effect that a recognition would give them. The Adminisration and General Scorr of course fully appreint. set only the difficulties of a movement on lichmond, but the importance of its results. We :m not therefore doubt but they have the means

" The Corwin Amendment. The Hartford (Conn.) Times, speaking of the iona Logislature of Connecticut, save: Such is the action of our Legislature! It is a A advisable with elevery in the Southern States. I'her followed the advice of the New York Triin war to be an abolition crueade. Nay, the sitution and when it can be need to oid the pur-

andden the notes of triumph.

The Chicago Times, in commenting upon the above, remarks—the readers of this paper will re-. namber that the Corwin amendment was persed by a Republican majority of Congress, and was opproved by Mr. Lincoln in his inaugural address. 's is simply a proposition to embody in the Con titution a prevision that the General Government half not interfere with slavery in the States shere it exists. It has, then, no relation to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and in no manner militates against the assumed position of thousands of concernative Republicans. It was suphatically a measure of that party in Conmess, and can, therefore, be opposed now only in their course? to conciliate the ultra abolition fanatics of the Pursures, Greenes and Guzzary school. In this view the action of the Connecticut Legislature Kentucky can not be neutral, is now the mandate is neculiarly unfortunate. It not only tends to from Washington. What then shall Kentucky scents alarm among Usion men at the South, and will she east her dectining with the free or the to arm the rebel leaders with fresh arguments to slave States? That in the present, abiding definds their followers, but it disgusts hundreds of and unavoidable question. The Union thousands of leyal Northern citizens, who desire destroyed; the last hope for peace has been to finish the war for the practical benefit of the disappointed; neutrality is declared to be disappointed; mentality is declared to be decla mahilican narty. To accomplish this desire, the men and money to earry it on, and share its for nation must sely upon two forces—their superior to furnish troops to the Federal Govern series in men and money ever the rebels, and ment, assume her portion of the six hundred their strict adherence to justice in their dealing millions of dollars, and engage in a bloody was with the Southern people. No men can dream with the slaveholding States, or at once proclaim that the South can be subjugated and held in that condition, and whoever advances such an Union men, who have so often said that when the iden in either of weak intellect or determined to time to fight comes, you would be on the side o me his best endeavors to create a permanent the South, where are you now? That time is separation of the Confederacy. The leaders of upon you. You Crittenden voters, who avowed the rebellion are the great criminals-their folherers deluded, but generally honest men, who ercion, subjugation, war, or Southern independhave been taught to believe that the Northern mind is abolitionized and best upon taking from independence and Southern alliance. We believe them their preparty. The Corwin amendment the last hope of Constitutional Liberty, the rewas proposed to counteract this distruct, and was maining chance of Republican Government, is designed as a perpetual guarantee that the free designed as a perpetual guarantee that the free States, notwithstanding their enermous increase in population, wealth and power, would not interfere with the institutions of the South. It three gun boats, and pass them ever the bars on has over been conceded by all men, except the the Lower Chie, report the depth of water on Scuffeton has to be only thirty inches, and

in words what is implied as a fair construction, and can not, therefore, violate the conscience of any man who is intent apon obedience to the

Why is it rejected? Why are the Republican press silent in delence of its merits and in dem in the place of Col. BETAIT. No better selecthis war can go on forever without terms of peace tion could have been made. Judge BICKHELL being arrived at? Do they imagine that the h :3 the ability and industry to fill the place with present tension of the popular mind is eternal, and crodit to himself, profit to the students and honor that the people will never arise to scan ell the acts connected with this war, in the present as well as in the nest? There ere two facts, supreme and everlasting, which will dominate and shape the civil strife which now distracts the nation. The first is, that the Union must and will be preserved lived, sworn allies and friends-common male-

The true hope which Union men foster through They trust that all political heresies will be over The preamble to the Constitution of the Conmeans, to which they are compelled by the duty We, the people of the Confederate States, each they owe their government and themselves 'este acting in its sovereign and independent There is nothing, and there will be nothing, vis erecter, in order to form a permanent Federal dictive in their feeling, and they who behold a abolition opportunity in the struggle are doomed not only to personal disappointment, but to the tablish this Constitution for the Confederate hoped, will awaken the citizens of revolted States to a sense of the wickedness of their leaders and Now, what could have been the object of the af the real value of the Union; but such action

The Difference Setween the Gevern mant and the Administration. Mr. Lincoln has himself afforded a very fa crease page in history. The great Northern tion. He calls out troops to protect Washington and save the Government from overthrow. That need, and seen it will be decided whether its on- the Constitution requires at his hands, and al wand trend will be seriously retarded before it.

That is supporting the Government.

He turns and office wherever he can de-Southern Confederacy. The skill of the South- them, those who do not think with him on the orn efficers and the valor of the Southern soldiers | Chicago Platform, without any reference to their will seen be tested upon their chosen fields of bat loyalty to the Government. That is supporting the Administration.

the angagements in Western Virginia have

We propose that the Democracy of Ohio shal hown a wide difference in the character of the two act on the distinction Mr. Lincoln has himsel armies. In discipline, in endurance, in deter- drawn between supporting the Government and mination and in bravery the Northern troops under supporting the Administration. To the first we Gen. McCLELLAN have manifested a decided su- From the Constitution and the Union spring the periority. The Confederate army before Rich- Government; from the Chicago Platform and the

This distinction should not be forgotten. The Democracy of the Morth have freely contribute canvass and censure, if need be, the conduct of stitutions, are the rulers and the officers servent The essence of liberty would be gone—the ids of self-government would be a farce, if the peo as some desire it to be, for the citizen to pas upon the acts or conduct of public officials. we passion and projudice may subvert the principles upon which free institutions are based, but we be lieve there is yet enough of personal independent and public virtue to prevent this overthrow of the would regard as a greater calamity than disunion The difference between supporting the Govern ment and supporting an administration should

" A Wonk Subterfuge. The Journal, driven to the wall by the exposures of its inconsistencies and its advocacy of disunion, now attempts to escape deserved odium by charging "treason" upon those who, while they are in favor of the Government exerting its whole wevided to make success not only possible. power to maintain its integrity, can not sympaout probable. The whole country will ewait thize with or approve all the efficial acts of the vith intense anxiety for the result of Administration and the Republican leaders. The t'so issue. A defeat of the Federal forces people, who are not only anxious to preserve the .a the movement on Richmond will give Government, but at the same time constitution ope and courage to the rebals, and inspire them liberty and the institutions which have made us a rish renewed seal and enthusiasm in their cause. great and prosperous nation, can not be deterred to effect would be to prolong and embitter the by the epithet "traitor" from scrutinizing and -maliet. While on the other hand, the decisive condemning those who, under the plea of saving meess of the Federal army, and the occupancy the Union, are subverting the principles upon of Richmond, would inspire increased confidence which it is based, end which have been its glory is the ability of the Government to maintain its There is more danger that we shall come out degrity and everceme the great rebellion. Again of this war with the rights of self-government repeat, the impending crisis will be watched restricted than we shall fail to attain the just .. ith intense saxiety, equally alike by the people objects of the war which the resolution proposed I the North and of the South, for its results can by Mr. CRITTENDEN in Congress says, "in not "this to have an important if not a decisive waged for conquest er subjugation, or interferesaring upon the destinies of the Republic. We ing with the rights of the established constitus. sticipate the triumph of the Northern army, but tions of these States, but to maintain and defend s without a fearful marifice of life, that will the supremecy of the Constitution with the right of equality under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to crase," . Men who hold such sentiments, the lefeat of the Corwin amendment by the Repub- Journal, which but a short time ago was advocating the policy of letting the States that desired to leave the Union, go in peace, denounces as irtual declaration of a purpose, on the part of traitors, but we opine that the great mass of the so Republicans to interfere - whenever they doom | people will pass a different judgment upon them, and will regard the sentiments expressed by Mr. une, and defeated even the Corwin amendment. CRITTENDEN as the true policy of the country , and the paper which thus advised them openly and the one that should control the Administranol will find that the people of the North can appreciate the distinction between supporting a see of these fauntics! And our Connecticut government and supporting the acts of those who happen to administer the government, and that while sustaining the former they will, if necessary, condomn the latter, even if that print does consider it treason to exercise such freedom of

> " Nontrality of Kentucky. The Lexington Statesman, a secession print thu discusses the present neutral position of Kentucky, and urges an alliance with the Southern Congress. The single subject which engages the attention of the Federal Legislature is the most vigorous prosecution of the war. What then be comes the duty of the Kentucky members? What Neutrality is officially repudiated. The President in his message gives the anomalous doctrine its quietus. Congress refuses to recognize

As often said before, our voice is for disunion ence. God help the cause.

vourselves to be anti-war, anti-coercion, anti-R.

publican, where are you now? The issue is co-

Gun Boars. - The contractors to raise the John Brown abolitionists, that Congress has no that to send forward the gun busts would be impower to abelish slavery where it exists in a possible. They will remain where they are until State. This amendment, then, only supremed

Return of the Covernor. Governor Monrow returned home vesterda morning from Washington City. We learn from reimburse the State to the amount of half a mil-taken up.

Mr. Breckinridge, (opp.) of Kentucky, spoke him that the General Government has agreed to made by the State in equipping the troops already et length in opposition to the resolution. He sent forward, and that the means will be furnishad by the Federal sutherities to equip the addi- thought it required to give expression to his lieved from a large expense in their embarrasaments and save the necessity of the his morning with the necessary vouchers to se there is every prospect that the State treasury and and pressing embarrassments.

Brockinridge's Speech. Banckingings, delivered in the Senate on Thes circumstances invest the savings of Mr. Bazcz. traiper with an unusual degree of interest at the present time for the public generally, and however decidedly they may dissent from the opinions he advances, all must accord to him boldness. ability and eloquence.

Mr. Levejey. The following just censure of the course pursued by Mr. Lovesoy, an abolition Representawe were influenced by partisan aympathies. We this war from its true object, the preservation of

The Commercial thus exceriates Mr. LOYEJOY: A few of our subscribers think we have done Mr. Lovejoy (M. C.) great injustice, in describing him as a great blockhead with a big voice. They don't know much about him. In that which we have had to say of the individual, and the sbsence in him of the qualities which distinguish men who are useful in their day and generation, we had nothing to say of the merits of the propositions, in themselves considered, which he thrust upon the House. Mr. Lovejov's difficulty was, and generally is, he was not minding his own busi-pess. There were several falsehoods implied in the string of resolutions which he offered. Ha the thing to do is to hush the petty discord of old controversies, and make war with all the power of the Gove mment, he rushes in to make conthe United States Army to employ itself is returning fugitive slaves, insinuates that the army has been engaged in that business, when it has not. The army has respected the laws of the hurte Mr. Lovejoy. He would be happy to convert the war for the maintenance of the Government into a crusade against slavery, unconscious or careless of the fact that such a course would demoralize the North, and produce infinite losses and embarrassments of the most fatel description. The war has one object, which is clear as the sun -the establishment of the enthority of the Ne tional Government in all the States. There is no purpose of aubjugating States or emancipating slaves. Mr. Lovejoy professes to be perpendicular in matters of principle. thinks that he moves in a straight line, and whatever he inpinges against must abide the consequences. If he were to make a journey, he should, to carry out his notions, refuse to travel in a straight line. If he comes to a precipice, he must walk over. What of broken bones? He isn't responsible for the attraction of gravitation. Now, in truth, this bull-headedness that prides itself in straight lines, is neither statesmanship nor good sense. And Mr. Lovejoy don't go straight in his movements, though he pretends to do so. There never was a more tricky attempt to arrive at a point by indirection than he made in his resolations. Does any one suppose ha meant merely to my it is not the duly of our suldiers to be slavecatchers? That in the wey he worded it, and that is the way it was voted upon; but he intended to extinction of slavery. If he had expressed his a dozen votes cast for his resolution The beauty of his course is seen in the fact that he is regarda dozen secession votes to them. We don't know

"A Distressing Spicide. A married woman named Sevenore, who resid truly a distressing case.—Corydon Democrat.

From the Philadelphia Press of Friday. We had a very interesting interview vesterday for some months in Richmond, Virginia. TO THEM.

timents, and though professing himself, for his lind this officer to appoint Marchal for the city own salety, to be a rank secessionist, he found Baltimore than he had to enpoint e paster for our many of them diseatisfied, and they complained of their congregation or a l'resident for one o bitterly of the treatment to which they had been their banks? The Constitution guards the people subjected. Quite a number did not hesitate to de- against any seizure without a warrant of judicia clare, when they accertained he was from the authority. Has not the President of the United North, that they would embrace the first oppor- States, by one broad, sweeping act, laid his liand tuaity to desert into our lines, and that if a great upon the private correspondence of the whol battle occurred, they would rather fire upon their community? Who demands it. as conformable ewn associates than the Union army.

In Alabama and Georgia, many men were for the power I would offer a resolution to inquir ced against their will to enter the Confederate Into it, in the name of the public liberties-I am army, three alternatives, as they expressed it, told that at this moment, in the isil in this city being placed before them—"to enlist, to go to there are individuals who have been taken by jail, or to be lung." When it is considered that military authorities from Maryland and other not e few of them have no sympathy with the States, and now lie here and can not get out, and secession movement: that they have received fit- in some instances they have actually been forgottle or no pay; that their provisions are scant, it is | ten. I was told of one instance where a man was not singular that they are anxious to desort. It put in iail here and forgotten. His friends made must not be inferred, however, that these feel- application at one of the Departments, and they inga are universal. On the contrary, the prevailing opinion among the soldiers is that they will him, and he was discharged. But, in the rush of have an easy victory over the North, and the events, the very existence of this man, and the officers do all in their power to inspire them with cause of his imprisonment, was forgotten. We confidence. General Beauregard, about the close may have this joint resolution to approve these of June, in addressing his troops, assured them lacts and make them valid, but we can not make that he had a strong hope that on the Fourth of them valid in fact. I know that Congress, in the July he would dine at Willard's Hotel, in Wash- exercise of its legislative functions, may appro ington; that he would then immediately march priate money, but it has been expended by the upon Philadelphia, from which point he would President without warrant of law. But whatever preceed to New York, and there alone, on the banks of the Hudson, dictate terms of peace to not be cured by a joint resolution. It stands the Northern army. The Confiderates have been paying off

some of their employes lately. The editor of the a violation of the Constitution. I enumerate what Indiana Journal says he has got a "Jeff Davis I regard as the neurostions of the Executive, and half dollar."-N. A. Lodger.

Approval of the Acts of the President -Speech of Mr. Breckinridga. This was discussed at some length, when the hour of the special order arrived, and the resolu

said, under ordinary circumstances he might con-

otherwise.

onger published, and gave, among other rea-

sons, that it was fabricating reports injurious

there a Senator here, a citizen of this land, who

to make an appeal. To whom? To the judicial

authorisies? No. air. But to Major General

civil authorities of the country are paralyzed, and

practical martial law is being established all over

country before, and it would not be tolerated in

any country in Europe which pretends to the ele-

ments of civilization and liberty. George Wash

ington carried tha thirteen colonies through the

war of the Revolution without martial law. The

President of the United States could not conduct

ing him instead of turning him over to the civil au-

thorities? The chief charge was, that the week be-

fore he had been concerned in treasonable acts.

Was not the judicial authority there to take charge

of him, and if convicted, to punish him? If there

was a necessity in the present state of affairs,

and Congress in session here, then what a

long necessity we have before us and impend-

ing over us. Let Congress approve end ratify

these acts, and there may occur a necessity which

will justify the President in superseding the law

is every State in this Union, and there will not

be a vestige of civil outhority left to rise against

this asurpation of military power. But I deny

this doctrine of necessity. I deny that the Presi

dent of the United States may violate the Constitution appa the ground of necessity. The

doctrine is utterly subversive of the Constitution.

It substitutes the will of ona man for a written

Constitution. The Government of the United

States, which draws its life from the Constitution.

does not rest upon an implied coment. It rests

upon an express and written consent, and the

Government may exercise such powers and such

only as are given in this written form of govern

ment. The people of these States conferred on

this agent of theirs just such powers as they

deemed necessary. All others were retained.

The Constitution was made for all contingen-

cies-for peace and for war; and they conferred

all the power they deemed necessary, and more

can not be assumed. If the power be not suffi-

cient, still none others were granted, and none

others can be azercised. Will this be denied? Is

the idea to be advanced that all Constitutional

questions are to be made subordinate entirely to

the opinions and ideas that may prevail at the

matic, and received hy the world, that the terms

of the Constitution of the United States were the

measures of power on the one side, and of obe

dience on the other. Let us take care how we

establish a principle that, under any presumed

stress of circumstances, powers not granted may

be assumed. Take care and do not furnish an

argument to the world and history that it shall

not respect that authority which no longer respects

its own limitations. These are a few of the

reasons that will control my vote against this

resolution. I hope it will be voted upon, and if

it should receive e majority, as I fear it will, i

will be an invitation to the President of the United

States, in the absence of all legislation, to do the

like acts whenever, in his opinion, it may be nec-

essary. What will be the effect of it in Ken

tucky, and Missouri, and everywhere? In his dis-

cretion he will feel himself warranted in subor-

prison citizens without the warrant of law, and to

suspend the writ of hebeas corpus, and establish

martial law, to make searches and suppress the

press, and to do all those acts which rest on the

will and authority of a military commander. In

my judgment, if we pass this, we are upon the

dictator. With such a beginning as this what are

rant, and Congress in session, and the courts paraly-

dinating the civil to the military power, and to im

tional regiments called into the service. The two views. It was proposed by resolution to declare State regiments, under the command of Colonels the acts of the President'sporovel. The resolution, in its fare, seems to admit that the acts of HACKLEMAN and WALLACE, through the influence the President were not performed in accordance of the Governor, have also been accepted in the with the Constitution and the laws. If that were Federal service, and the State will thus be re. | the case, then he would be glad to have some reason assigned showing the power of Congress indemnify the President for a breach of the Con further maintenance. These arrangements of stitution. He denied that one branch of the gov the Governor, if perfected, as they doubtless enument can indemnify public officers in another will be, will relieve the State from all financial branch for violation of the Constitution and laws. The powers conferred on the government by the people of the States are the measure of its au further sales of bonds as provided for in the act thority. These powers ere confided in different providing a loan for war purposes. We are in. | departments, and their boundaries are determined. formed that Mr. HARVEY, Treasurer of State, and the Legislative Department its powers, and who was with the Governor in Washington to the Judicial Department its powers, and he de aid in accomplishing the arrangements we have nied that either can encroach on the other, or alluded to, will return to the National Capital dennify the other for usurpations of the power confided by the Constitution. Congress has no more right to make constitutional the unconsti cure the reimbursement of the advances already tional acts of the President, than the President made by the State in aid of the General Gov- to make velid the acts of the Supreme Court ernment. We suggested some time ago that the encroaching on the axecutive power, or the S proper policy for the State was to obtain from the tive encroaching on the judicial power. The res Federal Government, in some shape, its outlay olution substantially declares that Congress may for equipping the troops called into the United add to the Constitution or take from it in a man States service, and it gives us pleasure to say that ner not provided by that instrument; that a bare majority can by resolution make that constitutional which is unconstitutional by the same auaffairs, as reported by telegraph for the New ficer should be rebuked by both houses of Con

the State credit will be thus relieved from present thority; so in whatever view the power granted by this resolution is utterly subversive of the Constitution. It might be well to ask if the Presi dent has assumed powers not conferred. He We publish this morning the speech of Mr. should confine himself to the acts enumerated in the resolution, acts which he declared to be usur pations on the part of the executive; and so far day last, apon the present condition of public from approving the acts, he thought this high of York Tribune and Hereld. It is not a serbetim gress. The President has just established blockades. Where is the clause in the Constitution report, but undoubtedly fairly presents the sentiments expressed by the Ex-Vice President. We to confer authority, and by what authority did give the speech as a South side view of the great | the President do it when they refused? The Conissue before the country, from one who was tha stitution declares that Congress alone have power to declare war, yet the President has made war. candidate of that portion of the Confederacy for In the last session the Senator from Illinois President in the political contest of 1860. These (Douglas) delivered a speech on the 15th March, which he would read. Ha then read an extract of Mr. Douglas' speech, declaring that tha President had no right to make a blockade at New Orleans, or Charleston, more than at Chi-He also read from a speech of Daniel Webster

delivered in 1832, declaring that Gen. Jackson had no right to blockade Charleston. Ha said he approved these sentiments uttared by these emlneut statesmen, who were formerly regarded as sound, and thought the time would again come when it would not be thought treason to maintain them. The resolution proceeds to approve the tive from Illinois, is from the Cincinnati Commer. act of the President enlisting men for three sud ciel, a decided Republican print. If we had said five years. By what authority of the Constitunot in the Constitution nor granted by law. Therefore it must be illagal and unconstitutional; again are happy to notice that one Republican print has the President by his own will has added immense the manliness to condemn the attempt to divert ly to the army, whereas the Constitution says Congress alone have the power to raise armies He has also added to the navy against the warrant the Union, and the integrity of the Government. of the Constitution. These acts are not efended on constitutional or legal grounds, and he pronounced tham usurpations. This resolution goes on to recite that the President has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and proposes to ratify and make that valid. We have a great deal of talk about rights—the rights of States, the rights of individuals, and some of them have been said to be shadowy and imaginary, but the right of every citizen to be arrested only by warrant of law, and his right to have his body brought before a judicial authority, in order that the grounds of that arrest may be determined on, is a real right. There can be no dispute about that. It is the right of rights to all-high, low, rich or poor. reads the New York Tribune, believes in it, becomes hot headed and roars. At a moment when right, the respect for which is a measure of progress and civilization. It is a right that has been struggled for, fought for, guarded by laws, and fusion. His resolution that it is not the duty of backed up in constitutions. To have maintained it by arms, to have suffered for it, then to have it established on foundations so immutable that the authority of the sovereign could not shake it, is the chief glory of the British peopla, from whom States which it occupies. It has not made war we derive it. In England the Legislative power upon the institution of slavery. That is what alone can suspend it. The monarch of England can not suspend that right. But the trans. Atlantic freemen seem to be eager to approve and rati fy acts which a European monarch dare not perform. It needs no legal argument to show that the President can not suspend the writ of habeas corpus. I content myself with referring to the fact, that it is classed among the legislative hour with reference to political unity? It has been held herestofore, and I thought it was axio powers by the Constitution. And that article conferring powers on the President touches not the question. I may add that upon no occasion has it ever been asserted in Congress, so far as I recollect, that this power exists on the part of the Executive. On one occasion Mr. Jefferson thought the time had arrived when the writ might be suspended, but he did not undertake to do himself, sud did not even recommend lt. He submitted it to Congress, and in the long debates which followed there was not the least Intimation that the power belonged to the Executive. I then point to the Constitution, and ssk Senstors from what clause thay deduce the right, by any tair construction of the instrument itself, what part confers the power on the President? Surely no that clause which enjoins him to take care of the constitution and the laws, and faithfully to execute them. The most eminent commantators of the constitution declare it to be a legislative right. The opinion of the present Chief Justice. which has never been answered, makes all further assert that the army should be employed in tha argument idle and superfluous; and one of the worst signs of the times is the manner in which meaning honestly, there would have been perhaps that opinion has been received. A subordinate military officer in Baltimore arrests a privata citisen and confines him in a fortress. His friends ed by Vallandighsm, Burnett, and others, in the get e writ of habeas corpus, but it can not be exlight of a comforter. Ha is worth more than half which is commended, not only by the profession how well he may fulfill the Divise injunction: of which he is so great an ornament, but by all how well he may fulfill the Divise injunction:
"Love your enemies." Thay certainly love him. thoughful men in the country. The newspapers of the country, and the men excited by violent passions, have denounced the Chiaf Justice. but have not answered his opinion. There it stands one of those productions which will add to his reed about one mile end a half north of Lanesville, nown. The abuse of the press, and the refusal in this county, committed suicide some ten days to respect just authority, and the attempt to make ago by shooting berself with a gua. Her hus that high judicial officer odious, will yet recoil on hand had loaded the gun for the purpose of kill- these men. I honor him for the courage with ing some birds. Leaving the gun at the house he which he did his duty, as well as for the calm and walked out a short distance on some business, temperate manner in which he performed it. when he heard the gun fire and his wife scream, am glad he yet remains among us, a man so re when he hastened back and found that she had markable for his honored length of venrs and his shot herself through the body. Sha lived a few eminent public services, and for the rectitude of hours afterwards. She stated before she died his private life, that he may be justly ranked that she had put the muzzle of the gun sgainet among the most illustrious Americans of our her side and pushed the trigger with the ramrod. day. You propose to make this act of the Presi-She also confessed the cause of her rash act, dent valid without making a defense of it: either fully exposerates him, but lays a heavy load of be the effect? In thus approving what the Presiguilt on another man whom she charged with dout has done in the rost, you invite him to do having seduced her from the paths of virtue while like in the future, and the law of the country will he (being her family physician) was attending lie prostrate at the feet of the Executive, and in her for some peculiar affection which had much his discretion he may substitute the military powdepressed and afflicted her mind. When she came | er for judicis! authority. Again, Mr. President, to realize her guilt and fearing it would come to although there are few of us here who take the the ears of her husband, she resolved to put an view of the constitution by this right, which I am and to her life. Such is her statement. As a advocating to-day, I trust we will not, under any matter of course we know nothing about the circumstances, fail to protest in temperate had truth of the matter, and therefore, withhold from manly language against what we consider a more print the name of the party implicated. It is pation of the President. Let me call the attention of the Senate briefly to other acts against which I protest in the name of the constitution and the people I represent. You have practically Bonnrowned to Dictate Terme of Peace | martial law all over this land. The house of in New York.-The Temper of the private citizens are searched without warrant of Second Soldiers. law. The right of the citizen to bear srms i rendered nugatory by their being taken from them with an intelligent gentleman who was formerly without indicial process, and upon mere susa resident of this city, but who has been living | picion. Individuals are seized without legal warrant, and imprisoned. The other day, since Con THE BEBEL SOLDIERS, AND WHAT BEAUREGARD SAID | gress met. a military officer in Baltimore sproint ed a Marshal of that city. Will any man defend Our informant visited many of the soldiers the act? Does it not overida all other law? In when they were quartered near Richmond, for the not substituting the rule of a military command purpose of obtaining an insight into their real sen- | er for the laws of the land? What more suthority

there, and will stand forever. Nor can this Con-

grees prevent a succeeding Congress from hold-

ing any officer of the Government responsible for

against which I wish to record the protest of those

med and Congress not rising in a protest of indignant forebodings for the future. What may we serve the Union? If so, then it should be waged in a Constitutional manner. In the doctrine to ob the Union survives? What sort of a Union would enough to sit upon the seven hills of Rome." it be? Let this principle he announced, and let us carry on this contest with this spirit, winking at or approving the violations of this scared isquire what will become of our liberties at the end of the experiment? The pregnant question for us to decide is, whether the Constitution is to be re-nected in this struggle, or whether we are called upon to follow the flag ever the ruins of the constitution? I believe, without questioning the motives of env, the whole tendency of the present proceedings is to establish a government rithout limitations, end radically to change our frame and character of government. I was told the other day by a distinguished: American that many Americans abroad, when asked about the present condition of things here, said, "we thought your federal government rested on consent, and how do you propose to maintain it by force?" Often the answer would be,. "It was intended to rest on consent, but it has failed. It is not strong enough, and we intend to make it strong enough, and to change the character of the gove erument, and we will give it all the strength we deem essential without regard to the provisions of the Constitution, which was made some eighty years ago, and has been found not fit for the present condition of affairs." I think it is well that the attention of the country should be called to the tendency of things. I know there are thoughtful, conservative men—thousands of men love the Constitution-scattered through the adhering States who would never consent to make this contest with any purpose to interfere with the personal rights of political communities. He then referred to a suggestion in a Northern paper that a change in the character of the government was contemplated, and also to a speech made by the present Secretary of War, in which he said the Southern States must be subdued, and, at the end of this contest, there would be no Virginians to the Constitution? I am told, sir-and if I had as such or Carolinians, but all Americans. I call on Senators to defend the Constitutionality of these acts: or else admit that they carry on this contest without regard to the Constitution I content myself in saying that it never was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that this Government should be maintained by military force or by sunjugating different political commu nities. It was declared by Madison and by Hamilton himself, that there was no competency in the Government thus to preserve it. Suppose the military subjugation is successful—suppose the looked into the case and found nothing agains army marches through Virginia and the Gulf States to New Orleans—then the war is prosecuted unconstitutionally. Even if there were warrant of law for it. it would be the overthrow of the Constitution. There is no warrant in the Constitution to conduct the contest in that form. In further proof of how they intend to conduct the contest, I refer to the speech of the eloquent Senator from Oregon [Mr. Baker], when he de-clared he was for direct war, and said that for unconstitutional act he may have committed car

as that Senator is concerned, he proposed to con-

duct the contest without regard to the Constitu-

who are unwilling to see the Constitution sub- congratulations, and the Senator declared that verted, under whatever pretext, necessity or unless the people of these States were willing to obey the Federal Government, they must be re-Mr. B. then re enumerated the several acts in duced to the condition of the Territories; and he the resolution, to which he had referred. These aided, he would govern them by Governors from fundamental rights, sir, the sanctity of which is Massachusetts and Illinois. This was said seri

the measure of progress and civilization, have ously, and afterwards repeated. been trampled under foot by the military, and are being now trampled under foot every day in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and yet ing too much power to the President, and was o great on one side is the passion of the hour, keeping his usual constitutional guarded position and so satonishing the stupid amazement of the against an increase of the standing army, and other, that wa take it as natural, as right, and as gave, as an excuse for voting for the bill, the of course. We are rushing, sir, and with rapid present state of public affairs. He did say strides, from a constitutional government into a would take some rack of despotism, and repeated nilitary despotism. The Constitution says the that he would risk a little to save all. He hoped freedom of speech and of the press shall not be the States would return to their allegiance, but they would not, he thought it better for civilize abridged, yet three days ago, in the city of St. they would not, he thought it better for civilizations, a military officer with four hundred soldiers—that was his warrant—went into e newspaper office in that city, removed the types, so now, and thought the events of the next six and declared that the paper should be no months would show that it would be better if the Senator believed it too.

Mr. Breckingidge said the answer of the Sen o the United States soldiers in Missouri. Is tor proved what he said, and contended that it was evident that the Constitution was to be put will say that the slightest color of authority ex. aside. It was utterly subversive of the Constitu ists on the part of a military officer for depriving tion and of public liberty to clothe any one with a citizen of liberty or property without e warrant dictatorial powers. He then referred to the speech of law, or to suppress the freedom of the press? of Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, who said, in sub-And we are told by the same dispatch that the stance, that if African slavery stood in the way is proprietors of the paper submitted, and intended | must be abolished. Mr. Dixon (Rep.) of Connecticut, had the See

ator read what he did say on the subject, Fremont, when he should reach St. Louis. The published vesterday? Mr. Breckinridge said it eppeared to him the the most violent Republicans had possession of the Government, and referred to the bill intro the land. The like never happened in this duced by Mr. Pomeroy to suppress the slave holding rebellion, and which also contained a provision for the abolition of slavery. He content ed that the very title was enough to show that the Constitution was to be put saide. Mr. Bingham (Rep.) of Michigan, asked he contended that this was not a slaveholding

the Government three months without resorting bellion? to it. I presume every Senator has read the Mr. Breckinridge-I do, sir; I do. He ther opinion of the Chief Justice to which I have rereferred to the refusal of last session to make any ferred. I shall content myself with reading a faw compromise, though the Southern leaders said axtracts, to present my opinions on the subject. [Mr. B. read from the closing part of Judge they would be satisfied with the Crittenden com promise. But all efforts were refused, and now Tanev's opinion. 1 Thus the President has asany offers of peace are ruled out of order in on sumed the legislativa and judicial powers, and House, and it is vain and idla to argue for it. He concentrated in his hands the executive, legislawanted to let the country know that Congress tive and judicial powers, which in every age has deliberately refused the last effort to avert the been the very evidence of despotism, and he ex horrors of an internal struggla. But why atter ercises them to-day, while we sit in the Legisla words? I shall trouble the Senate no longer. ture at the other and of the Capitol. Mr. Presi know that no argument or appeal will have an dent, what is the excuse-what is the justification effect. I have cherished all my life an attachnecessity? I answer, first, there was no necessity ment to the Union of these States under the Con-Was it necessary to preserve the visible emblems stitution of the United States, and I have always of Federal authority here that the Southern revered that instrument as one of the wicest o coast should have been blockaded? Did not the human works; but now it is put aside by the Ex same necessity exist when Congress, at the last ecutiva of the United States, and those acts are session, refused to pass the Force bill? Was it about to be approved by the Senate, and I see necessary to the existence of the Union, till Congress should meet, that the powers not conferred proceedings inaugurated which, in my opinion, by the Constitution should be assumed? Was will lead to the utter subversion of the Constitu there e necessity for everrunning the State of tion and public liberty. It is vain to oppose it Missouri? Was there a necessity for raising the I am aware that, in the present temper of Comlargest army ever assembled on the American gress, one might as well oppose his uplifted hand to the descending waters of Niagara, as to rick continent, and for collecting the largest fleet ever collected in an American harbor? Congress may an appeal egainst these contemplated proceed deem it was necessary in contemplation of a proness on the melancholy drama being enacted be tracted struggle for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. What I mean to say is, fore us. We can only hope that this flash of atitution and the Union. What I mean to say is, that there was none of that overruling necessity uess, but that Divine Providence may preserve broken Union, the priceless principles of quantity man in Marvland who was confined so long in tional liberty and self-government. Fort McHenry, was there any necessity of confin-

Mr. Lane, (Rep.,) of Indiana, said he wanted to know if the President had not saved the country by prompt action. Ha sanctioned all done and the people sauctioned it; and he sanctioned all to be done, when our victorious columns shall sweep treason from Old Virginia. The President had suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and he only repretted the corpus of Baltimore treason had not been suspended at the same time. Suppose the Senatur from Kentucky had been elected resident, would he have refused to defend the Capital when he found that armed rebellion wa endeavoring to capture it? He believed not. H proceeded to allude to the seizure of telegraphic dispatches; severely commented on as a usarpo tion of power by the Senator from Kentucky That seizure would be necessary perhaps to in plicate certain Senators on this floor. He had read this day in a paper that a certain Senstan had telegraphed that President Lincoln's Congrees would not be allowed to meet here on the ourth of July. Mr. Breckinridge said he supposed the Senate

alluded to him. Mr. Lane replied that he did. Mr. Breckinride replied that his personal relations with the Senator precluded him from believing that he would do anything of the kind; but he had to say that the statement that he sent such a dispatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers. He had attempted i once, but found the charge reiterated in the same journal the second day after he had expressly de nied it. Ha would say, however, now, that the statement that he had telegraphed Mr. Jefferson Davis, or written him that Kentucky would fur nish him with 7,000 armed men was, like other charges, totally false. And he had been informed by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge is respect to him was equally false.

Mr. Lane then proceeded to defend the sun ression of certain traitorous newspapers, disarm ing the people in rebellion and other acts which the Senator from Kentucky deemed to be uncon stitutional. Allusion had been made to the com promise of last session, but he would only say that none was made because of traitors who occupied the now vacant seats. All that they asked now was the Kentucky remedy for treason

A Yankee letter writer abroad discourses of several notables thus:

The French Emperor is pegging away vigorously at his life of Casar; the Turkish Sultan is in the last hopeless stage of irrecoverable exhaustion; the Pope is suffering still from ervsipelas and old age and general debility; F. Joseph of Austria is sadly given to drink; Queen Victoris, although able to hold a drawing room, has really been seriously affected, nervously and otherwise, by the death of her mother, and other causes: Garibaldi is now as well as usual-has never suffered from more than an ugly rheumatic

eve of putting, so far as we can, in the hands of gout or gouty rheumatism.

the President of the United States the power of a The Princess Mary, of Cambridge, whose betrothal to Duke of Newcastle has been ennounwe to expect in the future? When we see men im | ced. is a very comely personage but very stout prisoned within hail of the Capitol, without war- so stout, in fact, that she finds crinoline entirely superfluous, except around the bottom of her akirts, and it is said that it has been necessary of terms against it, we may well be filled with gloomy late to enlarga the door of her carriage. A marriage was proposed between her and Victor Emexpect except a line of conduct in keeping with manual, and he was delighted at the prospect of what has been done? Is this a contest to pre- s connection with the royal family of England through the owner of so charming a face as that of the portrait which was shown to him. But tain that provinces are to be entirely subordinate when, on his visit to England, he saw the lady to the idea of political unity? Shall the rallying if Regularizone-himself to slender lad-he recry he the Constitution and the Union, or are we tired precipitately from the negotiation. "I can prenared to say that the Constitution is gone, but not marry that woman," said he, "she's broad

THE DEATH OF YOURS BOSART .- We are assured by Mr. Henry Bell, who was in compan with young Bogart, killed near Lafavette on Wednesday aight last, that he met his death by a locomotive on the Lafavette railroad running over him and in no other way. All rumors of statements to the contrary are false. Mr. Bell is a young gentleman well known in Indianapolis, and we have implicit confidence in his statemen The party had started from Lafarette to come home, and walking some distance became fatigued and sat down to rest end fell asleen. Bogart lying on the track. Mr. Bell has a severe would upon his head which he got at the same time and place from the locomotive. The scene of the affair was near Whitestown on the Lafayette railroad.

Contraband. It was e happy struke for Gen. Butler's popularity that he declared pegroes contraband of war. It was a fair compromise between the party-or rather the wing of a party—that believes the m gro sacred in the hands of his master, and the wing of another party that the negro is not proerty, and that it is no sin to steal and run off in gross wherever found. Property in negrosshuman flesh-was thus recognised, and at the same time, it was found to be legal to steal a negro now and then, when he comes fairly in the way. We are content; but such demagogues, or impracticables in journalism as the editors of th "big and little Tribunes" are not pleased. They just begin to find out that in applauding General Butler they have falsified their abolitionismthey are now clamoring for forcible emancipe tion of the slaves by the General Governmen Poor fools! They do not comprehend the charactor of the American people.—Chicago Post.

GREELEY GETTING LOW DOWN .- We learn from the Chicago Journal that-"the semi-traitorous, mendacious and malicious course of the New York Tribune in reference to the Govern ment at Washington and its war officers, is not benefitting that concern or its editors. Horace ed a lecture on the times, at Belfast, Alleghany county, New York, on Tuesday evening last, to an andience of less than thirty persons. The pron inent Republicans of the place, those who have formerly read and believed the Tribune doctrines stayed away, and used their influence to keep others at home. He left the village before daylight the next morning."

THE KORONO HOUSE,-Our old friend, F. M. that purpose nobody was so good as e Dictator. Randall, well knownin Indianapolis generally Is anything more necessary to show that, so far has recently become the proprietor of the Kokome House. We can conscientiously say guests from tion? I heard no rebuke administered to the em. all quarters of the world will be entertained by inent Senator, but on the contrary, I saw warm Mr. Randall hosnitably.

Army Correspondence. er's Ford-A List of Indianians Killed and

CAMP BERLESOTOR, Va., July 12, 1861. Millors of the Soutinel: volunteers are not only capable of fighting foreign enemies, but of suppressing domestic rebellion; our arrivel, by alarms from the outposts. More they have risen far above the petty idea of ignoble than a dozen times the entire force of the camp and uncultivated minds, that powder, lead and have been drawn up in line of battle. The de from are not the legitimate remedies for interne the delay is occasioned only by the non arrival of cine, as well as exotic disquees.

argued by any visible attorney, adjudicated by storm the defences of Laurel Mountain. The any visible bench, or returned by any visibla jury; secessionists are blockeding all the approaches to in the sight of heaven, and before all the tribunals their lines, by falling trees, with a view of pro of earth, it defies the very radiments of in- tracting the march of the Federal troops antil dellectual analysis, the finest instincts of political succer can come in from Central Virginia. The morality, and all the elements of all the even fall of Beelington, Beverley, Buckhannon, Hutpartially successful experiments of government of tonsville and Phillippa, will open a complete line which there is any record in the world. From the of communication between Parkersburg and the very necessity of the case, it proposes to reverse mouth of the Little Kanawha, and the very heart that "law whose seat in the bosom of God, and of the Old Dominion east of the Alleghanies. whose voice is the harmony of the universe;" it is In two weeks all the Western portion of the not, therefore, entitled to "the benefit of elergy," State will be cleared of the secusion armies, and but must be met by the ultime ratio regum. but must be met by the attime ratio regum.

I have hosts of near and dear friends throughthemselves. The programme then of Gen. Scott, out the North, who were hon setly impressed last | will be fally developed; everwhelming masses of winter by the idea that the unhappy difficulties of troops, under McClellan from the West, Patterour country could be terminated by "compro | son from the North, and the Lieut. General, permise"; I know how sincere and laudable was this haps, himself, from Washington City, will conidea, in origin, growth and culmination: I know verge upon Central and Southern Virginia, and its busis was humanitarius—a desire to prevent perhaps for a descent, as early at least as Septhe shedding of blood, the devastation of e beau- tember, upon the rebellious States of the farther tiful land, and the unmeasured increase of the South. volume of the widow's wail and the orphan's The losses of the enemy during this campaign, tears; but, I confess, I never could believe for a have, undoubtedly, been much heavier than our moment that the "Peace Conference" would re- own; but you will find that all reports of guersult in anything but the development of the stub rilla fighting are exaggerated. The dead, as a born fact of the impertinency, at any time, and general rule, on the side of the secessionists, are under all circumstances, of opposing the fossilized buried in the woods, where the graves are obdeductions of garret bred philosophers, the deli scured by leaves : in many instances they are eate remonstances of the 'Learned Blacksmith,' quietly carried away and handed over to friends. and the valgar pleas of the devotees of undis- I am persuaded, however, that the pitc.ed battles turbed luxury, to the mere animal instincts of | between the large armses of Federal and Confednuhallowed ambition.

The most important case that has been regis- bills of mortality startling even to the chroniclers tered upon the calendar of time, is on trial at this of the bloodiest wars of this century. hour. As the prosecutor, we have liberty and law; as the accused, despotism and anarchy; as a I re-commence the letter which I was obliged, tribunal, the eternal, irreversible principles of e few days ago, to bring to a sudden close. On truth and justice; as councel, whatever of intelli- Friday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., we received ergence, honor and courage remains in this pour, ders to advance upon the enemy. The 7th and fallen world. Such is the feast to which we are 9th Indiana were quickly in motion, and half an invited: such are the lofty motives which prompt | hour brought us in full contact with the secession us to action; such are the tremendous conse- camp at Laurel Mountain. The vigilant foe had quences, hidden only from the ignorant, the vain received warning of the operations of Gen. Moend the superstitious, but which stand forth in Clellan, and every man had fled. In this baste bold relief, like the cloud-capped mountains, be | the secessionists were compalled to leave property fore that enlightened, unbiased vision which can worth at least three thousand dollars. Capt. Hehave no election; to retreat, is impossible; to sheep in the name of Abraham Lincoln, President "tarry in the plain." is absolute ruin: to advance, of the United States. About sixty barrels of flour, is to adopt the only course which remains, and we anopened, were found in the quartermaster's de shall have this consolation: our march, at every partment. The camp was literally strewn with sten, will be over the newly made graves of hoary grade of every description. Tents, coats, vests, error; our paths will be strewn with flowers, by the pants, shirts, eartridge boxes, axes, pick-axes, hand of beauty; and our conduct will be ratified pocket books, love-letters, playing cards, doby the opinions, the sentiments and the examples &c., were every where to be found. of the good and the great of every era and every

We are at last in sight of the enemy, and are The position, intrinsically, was one of great able to report some severe skirmishing, which it strength. The ritle pits were worthy of the Criwould not be improper, perhaps, to signify by the mea. The main battery was of earth, faced by name of battles. The late force at Phillippa consisted of the following regiments, companies, etc.: mont, Col. Milroy, and others, been accested. Col. Steedman, 14th Ohio; Col. Crittenden, 6th every soldier of the enemy would have been can-Indiana; Col. Dumont, 7th Indiana; Col. Milroy, tured before a tent was struck. 9th Indiana; Col. Bosley-"Guthrie Greys"-6th Ohio; Lieut. Col. Fulton, three companies, of the 9th Regiment. It was the property of Maj. 16:h Ohio; Lieut. Col. Dickey, three companies, 15th Ohio; about four companies 1st Virginia; We were all astounded at the resources of the Col. Barnett's Cleveland Artillery; Capt. Rick. rebel forces. Gen. Garnett, however, who was etts' squad of mounted horsemen. Nearly the in command, deemed it advisable not to encumwhole of this force, amounting to some forty six ber his men with previsions, and the wagons, el hundred men, left Phillippa last Sunday morning. | which there was an extraordinary number, laden about half past 12 A. M. The march—twelva with tents, arms, and all the indispensable elemiles-was one of which no true soldier could ments of battle. reasonably complain. We reached this place Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, driving in some ing Creek, and stopped for the night. The next straggling horsemen, who fled with great pacifica | morning at 4 o'clock we left the Beverly sike. tion, the balls from our infantry rattling about and moved on in pursuit of the fugitives. The their ears et every step. their ears et every step. The Federal forces at once encamped, and pre-

about half e dozen little frame and log houses.

twelve feet in hight. The situation is an admi. three-quarters of a mile distant. Col. plunder the loyal Virginians of Tygart's Valley. When we reached this place we found the woods full of the traitors, and immediate steps were taken to capture or drive them off. Sunday forenoon, Captain Moody, of the 9th Indiana, was sent out with e company to scour the adjacent hills. In a short time, he fell in with three or four hundred of the enemy, from whom he

ence of fifty or a hundred armed men, for the The loss of the leader, was the signal for a were turned inside out and rifled of their contents; even the slight ornamental trappings of a private

vard to morrow. resurrection morn; and may He who "tempers and the cross fire which the boys of the "Bloody the wind to the shorn lamb" protect brothers and Ninth" opened upon the enemy told with splen

sisters, and parents and children, who, this wars The Gallantry and Engagements of the Indiana Reg-iments in Western Virginia-The Battle at Buckhopes of looking upon the faces of those who "aleop their last sleep" brueath the soil of

Yesterday afternoon, Colonel Dumont, with five hundred men, accomplished the most hazard "Knowing you all indulge the warmest interest our recenneisance of the season. He passed in the movements of the Indiana troops, I have the enemy, expected to cavalry, artillery and five thought that a faw paragraphs from this remote thousand infantry. Ha examined the works of and hitherto almost unknown region of the globe. Laurel Mountain, accertained the very best would be acceptable to your readers. The Hoosier methods of conducting an attack, and brought soldiers, I need hardly tell you, are making their mark in the "Old Dominion." Step by step they have fought their way, and demonstrated to the difficulty) a chivalric and scholastic soldier, most experienced military men of the age that worthy any position which may be assigned

We have been annoved night and day, since Gen. McClellan. As you are aware he passed The secession movement is not to be judged from Buckhannon to Beverly. He is now on his by the ordinary rules of law and ethics; it is, way from the latter point to this place. Imme-prime facie, a giant crime, which can not be distely on his arrivel he will attack and carry by the native Union men will be able to defend

erate treops, which must soon occur, will present

Bemmoros, Tuesday, July 16, 1961 I have not altered my mind, upon personal in

spection, in regard to the defences of the enemy.

A sword valued at \$60 was found by a private

We marched on Friday twelve miles, to Leadmiles-was one of the severest un record. Some pared to reconnoiter the surrounding region. two hundred large trees were out acress the road; Beelington, of which so much has been written but our troops overcame every opposition. The of late, is a miserable little village, containing trees were cut away and solled from the read. and the artillery and baggage wagons dragged Our camp reached one mile—from Beelington to through mud from nine to twelve inches deep, up Mr. Elliott's, at whose house Gen. Morris had es. tablished his headquarters. One mile and a half mountain in Western Virginia. By 12 e'clock in advance of the village, is the entrenched camp | we reached the banks of Shaver's Fork of Chest of the enemy. The location is the foot of Laurel River, in Tucker county. Col. Secodman's men-Mountain, and is one of great strength. We re. 14th Ohio-in the advance, plunged into the cured, from the summit of a lofty hill in the stream and waded to the opposite side. In a few cured, from the summit of a lofty hill in the vicinity, a tolerably good view of its defenses, moments the enemy were discovered, drawn up among which sppears to be a breastwork, ten or in line of battle, and occupying e strong position, three quarters of a mile distant. Col. Bentam rable one, but the rebel troops—some four or ave announced to Col. Steedman that he would supthousand strong-have strangely neglected to port him, should be choose to make an attack. fortify the precipitous hills in the vicinity, which but suggested that it would be hazardous to enwill, if the resort shell ever be necessary, be sur- counter a force so superior in numbers as that of mounted by cannon by the Federal soldiers. From the foe. In a short time the 7th Indiana and the this camp the rebel scouts issue every day and artillery came thundering down the mountain. night to watch the movements of our forces and and orders were given to the skirmishers to reconnoiter the enemy's position. The rebels at once commenced e rapid retreat, firing before, during and after this passage of the river. The fire was returned, and several of the feeing crowd

were killed. . . Our troops pushed forward, waded the river

and soon came to the third cressing, where occurre THE BATTLE OF MACKER'S PORD. received a brisk fire. Wm. Girard, one of his men, was shot dead on the spot, and Capt. stream; several of their wagons were still in the Wooly, finding it impossible to continue the fight middle of the swollen waters; the 14th Ohio was in the dense forest, retreated to the camp. The drawn up in battle order on the left bank; the pickets were then placed on every side, and a artillery, [Col. Barnett.] was immediately in the firing commenced between them and the rebels | rear of the 14th; a low rail fence and e few trees (the latter concealed in the woods) which contin- | formed the only protection enjoyed by the Federal ued without interruption, night end day, until troops; Col. Stedma's regiment [14th] soon be-Monday evening about 7 o'clock, when some came engaged with the enemy, and poured a gallforty or fifty of our men made a dash at them in their hiding places, and pursued them so the summit of the ridge, supported by shells from stream, and his regiment, in the face of overour batteries. The assaulting party was drafted whelming numbers moved to the opposite shore. from the 14th Ohio, the 7th and 9th Indiana, and one of the Virginia companies. I never saw vetors to erders, immediately charged up the side eran troops acquit themselves more gallastly, of the mountain for the purpose of operating and none could look at these young men, who had anon the left flank of the enemy. At this june never even withered a fight involving the use of ture, Col. Dumont received directions to withdraw fire arms, without satisfying himself that the the troops he had sent up the mountain and volunteers engaged in this was are destined to "charge the Ford." In a few moments his whole prove themselves worthy the noble cause in regiment was underway; the right bank of the which they have staked their lives, their fortunes, stream was from twenty to twenty five feet high and their sacred honor. Corporal Boothroyd, of and as there was no room for marching on the the 9th Indiana, in the assault of Monday night, shore, the soldiers struck out into the river, down received a mortal wound in the neck; John R. which, waist deep, they marched two hundred Smith, of the 7th Indiana, was shot through | varie, exposed at every step to a deadly fire from the breast, and instantly killed; a young man of the enemy. Upon reaching the Ford, Col. Du-Yesterday afternoon, a company of scouts, be- stream, and parced through a laurel thicket inte longing to Col. Milroy's regiment, ventured into an oat field and meadow beyond, where he came the immediate vicinity of the enemy's samp. A into direct contact with the principal forces of the heavy fire was enoued upon them, and private rebels. In e short time, he captured a rifled gun, John Auten fell dead on the spot, having been and drove the enemy across the fourth ford. At nierced by a musket ball in the breast. Several this period occurred, perhaps, the most ennewinary of the volunteers have been mined within a few fighting of the battle. The river separated the days, while quite a number whose names I have combinants; some distance from the strang, was not mentioned, are severely wounded. The fol- | e rebel cannon admirally posted for operating on lowing are the locations of some of the men Col. Stedman's regiment. Between this enmon killed since Sunday morning: William Girard, and our tropps, was legated Gos. Garnett. This 9th Indiana. White county, Indiana; Cor. Booth- efficer, who was in command, did everything is rovd. 9th Indiana; Delphi, Indiana; John R. his nower to rally his men; but while encourage Smith, 7th Indiana, Shelby county, Indiana; ing his forces, by word and example, he received John Auten, 9th Indiana, South Bend, Ind.

It is strange how soon the American character almost immediate death. Col. Dumont was accommodates itself to the most extraordinary standing in sight of him, end reached him just in emergencies. The instances of personal daring time to witness his last gasp. He at eace diami cool, Spartan courage which here already rected Major J. W. Gordon, of Indianapolis to characterised this fraternal strife, are truly asso- take charge of his personal effects, and see that his body should not lack the courtrains due to a Private A. G. Bierce was near Corporal Booth- fallen enemy. Upon his person were found a royd when the latter was shot, and though the sword, military map, and opera glass, a socketballs were flying like hail, enught the wounded | book containing \$51 and a variety of letters. man and carries him 20 or 25 rods, in full view of Gen. Robert A. Garnett was a brother in-hw of the enemy, bringing also both his ewn and his Henry A. Wise. He was a brave and gallant comrade's gun. Smith, of Col. Dumont's regi gentleman, and eminently worthy to have reprement, who was killed on Mond: v evening, was a rented a better cause that the which he molid, eighteen years old, and of very feetile frame. rificed his life. Sergeant Burlingame, of Capt. His last set was to kill one of the enemy. He, Ferry's company E, 7th Indiana, was the man with three or four others, ventured into the pres- who shot Gen. Garnett.

sake of having a shot. For two days the Fed- general retreat on the part of the Secessionist eral and Confederate pickets were within hailing. The action of the 7th Indiana from the begindistance of each other, and it was easy to hear ming to the end of this battle, is above all praise the vile execuations heaped by the latter upon the | The march down the rapid, awollen giver, which former, in which blasphemy and obscenity seemed | was most gallantly led by Capt. Ferry, company emulous of supremacy. Our soldiers answered E, was attended by every species of danger, and them by stepping in front of their breastworks resulted in a splendid triumph. The Indianians and challenging them to some forth from the seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to forest and expose "their cowardly carcasses to bear away the laurels of the hour, and where Entield rifles," and by reproaching them from there is so much to commend, it is exceedingly difmorning until night with the fact that they were ficult to particularise. Among those whom I not the Virginians of the last century, but e de happened to cheerve, leading their companie generate race of men who could appreciate the through the water, into the enemy's fire was blessings of a liberal Government. Capt. Nathan Lord, of company G, who through-On Tuesdey the body of Mr. Girard, the scout out the campaign, has exhibited the qualities of killed on Sunday, was found buried in the woods. the genuine and accomplished soldier. Capt. One of his arms was sticking out of the ground; Check, of Lawrenceburg, and all the commanthe buttons were cut from his cost, the nockets | deri of companies in the 7th, are entitled to the warment thanks of the State which they represent Col. Dumont's conduct in this battle is everysoldier's raiment, and the strings in the shoes where spoken of in terms of the highest praise. were carried away. Messra. Smith and Girard He did not ask his men to "go," but to "come," were buried with military honors, in one grava, and shared in person every privation and every near our camp, and amid one of the most terrific | danger of the engagement. His counsel has storms ever witnessed even in this region of been of the most sagacious character, and he has rocks and mountains. While I write, the body not undertaken a task which he has not perform

of Mr. Auton is passing to its final home, and ad ed to the letter. ditions will undoubtedly be made to our grave-. The 9th Indiana (Colonel Milroy) in the order of march, was in the immediate rear of the 7th Never did men die in a nobler cause; and may Lieutenant Colouel Dunn, as well as the gallant the bodies of the slain repore in peace until the leader of the regiment, was eager for the fray,

did effect .. Buth the Columniand Lieut, Colottel deserve to be especially remembered. A. I have already mated, the first troops which le,t Beelington on Friday, for the enemy's camp. were the 9th, and 7th Indiana. Word was sout back in the evening for more man, and the wereh of the 6th Indiana (Col. Crittondeh) on We morning of the battle is almost without a parallel. Col. Crittenden's troops arrived in time to get under fire during the battle. Among those who distinguished themselves in

the late march, I can not forbear mentioning had this day befollen our country. We had some Capt. Blair, of the 7th, and Capt. Blake, of the here as American citizens to-counsel sogether, Sth. who performed service not only within, but number of prisoners, from whom a vast amount erhment. In defeat as well as in victory wa were without their ordinary spheres, bringing a larga of valuable information was obtained. The Cleveland Artillery (Col. Barnett) ren-

dered great service in the engagement. Nearly all the boggage, of the enemy fell into our hands. Several new and costly wagons belonging to the Virginians were upset and abandoned in crossing the mountain, and we found upon the battle ground from thirty to forty wagons, of the largest size, worth from \$125 to \$225 each, and heavily laden with army goods of The buttle of Hacker's Ford was fought in the

river, on both aides of the river, and under a shower from the heavens worthy the palmiest days of the great navigator Noah, so you may be assured our water privileges were of the most extensive character.

Col. Dumont's command, after the fight, adquarters, in hence of the gallant Colonel of the 7th, we christened "Camp Dumont." Captain Lord, with his company, took possession of a he was invested with the charge of the prisoners. wounded and deed. Dr. G. C. New, surgeon of the 7th furnishes me with the following list of the enemy's casualties which came under his im-

the face and heid; J. F. Meeks, private, shot through eye and head; one-letters on belt "T. foregoing were of the 23d Virginia regiment. One-letters on belt "J. F."-belonged to Vir-Mahoney, 23d Virginia, shot through the stomach morning after the battles Total killed, 12. Wounded-Joseph C. Sandford, John Walke, (Sundford was shot in the right side, and Walka had his tongue shot off; both will probably die); Wm. B. Moody, Sergeant, shot through the left arm, which was amputated by Dr. New: John W. Caves, shot through the left shoulder. Total

You will readily imagine, from the fact that the men were taken away. The day after the battle (Sunday) about 2 P

mained until Monday morning, when nearly the cheered the troops, assuring us, meantime, that the secessionists had demanded and obtained. In their retreat, all the provisions that the farmer houses could furnish. We learned, too, that a large number of soldiers had died after the battle, and were buried along the road. any men at Hacker's Ford. Two killed and four and wicked beyond any parallel in history. It is

Last aight our soldiers reached Beelington, enemy eight miles this side of the battle ground. was attacked this morning by some of the rebels.

been re-enptured by the enemy. ment is chiefly to be considered. The last formidable armed force of the enemy in Western Vir-I have not a complete list of the prisoners ta-

A costly and beautiful secession cap. a la ean not be found in the army.

neglect to express the opinion that, in some very enemy. actly as the great majority of wars have been in- in a cause which involves the destiny of the augurated since the memorable day when Xerxes country and of free institutions throughout the rossed the Hellespont from Asia into Europe. Military talent is a commodity which does not confine itself to the accidental leaders of armics. It is the primitive granite, which is the order of to the last extremity, and invite the President to Providence, underlies the tertiary and secondary call upon Indiana, when his requisitions will be formations, and is the last to trespass upon pub- promptly met by men who care nothing for life or lic observation. The men who are to fight the worldly goods, when they can only be enjoyed great battles between the friends and the enemies amidst the ruin of the country. of the Union, are not now in the most prominent of military life, which, soon or late, must be sup- on the name of Indiana. plied from the ranks of colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and privates.

GEORGE P. BUEL For the Sentinel. " West We Do All the Yielding! Mr. Epiron-In times like these, when portion of the people of our country is at war with the other, a few lines from a subscriber therefore, take the opportunity of offering a few thoughts upon the political and war affairs of people God ever permitted to live upon the earth our country. I am aware, however, that some of our political opponents do not consider this tles, that our flag may again float every eratic source. I cheerfully admit that every citisen sught to advance something that would have who were returning home, heard of this day's disa tendency to alleviate our country. But have aster they would turn their faces again to the foe. the Democrats of the North all the concessions and never turn them back until every defeat was to make? In the early part of the campaign our wiped out in triumphant victory. We need not Republican friends cried out, "No more party, no more crimination or recrimination about political question of self-preservation. We must be one questions while our fing is being trailed in the nation or no nation. We may be cast down, but country. But while they were turning out by so direct things that our flag should yet wave i thousands to fight for the Union and Constitu tion, the great political guillotine at Washington was busily engaged in clipping Democratic heads. eated? Are we to be looked anon as semi-traitors, only because we are Democrats. and then be deprived of the right of the writ something better than mere words to his country. of the Republican party, only because those in pouring out their blood like water—that blood be the duty of every citizen to come forward and tree of liberty. Now, whether we will or no support the Union and obey the laws, but there is a wide difference between supporting the Government and supporting the political acts of a Re- We must walk the path God Almighty has publican Administration. We (Democrate) are marked out for us, although that path be traced

when our flag shall wave triumphant and peace prevail throughout our borders. Bartholomew county, Ind., July 19, 1861. .. THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES has been about 3 per cent. per annum, while the increase of the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been from 20 to 30 per cent., showing the estimation and increasing popularity of this invaluable article. It has, no doubt, saved the country a half million a year in horses and cattle alone; while for human ailments, such as bruises, stiff ioints, rheu-* matism, pains, cuts, burns, bites, caked breasts. Ac., it has no equal. Did you ever see it tried men and Butler, his secretary, entertaining proc without success upon either man or beast? It titutes and wound up by saving, amid an enthu should always be kept in every house and stable. | sinstic applause, that the North was now awakened Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy. But be particular and buy of some but respecta- where triumphantly. ble dealers. See that every wrapper bears the signature of D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, and G. W. WESTBROOK, Chemist, and the precautionary words "Trade" "Mark," in two Medulionsof the Federal Currency. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle, by

all respectable dealers throughout the habitable

D. S. BARNES & CO., **

the ruins of our country. The irrepressibles in

this section are becoming so patriotic that a Demo-

crat hardly dares to assert that the Republican

party was ever guilty of a wrong, lest their lovalty

hope for the best, and look forward to the day

be ausstioned by a Republican mob. But let us

The Meeting Sast Night at the Metropolitan. Pursuant to a call the citizens of Indianapoli met in the Theater Monday evening, assembled on

On motion, Judge David McDonald was called to the chair. He said that he was not distinctly aware of the object of the meeting; but he supposed it was called because of the disaster-which and renew our expressions of lovalty to the Govbut one people.

was chosen Secretary, S. Subsequently, on motion of William Wallace. Esq., Charles P. Baymiller, of the Soutinel, was elected Mr. Jones's assistant, with but one dis

On motion, Messra, Howland, Roach, Blake, Fishback, Ryan, Gordon and Abbett were appointed a committee to draft resulutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Wallace, being vociferously called upon, appeared. He said that he recognized in the crowded vanced two miles and a half from the last ford of theatre before him but an outpouring of the peothe stream, and camped for the night. Our ple. They had come up in this the darkest hour of our country's history. They had heard of the dienster which had overtaken our arms to-day. house a short distance this side of the river, where | Not one who had heard it-not one who loves his country-not one who venerates that Government founded by Washington-but felt his heart sicken within him. But he would not be discouraged. Come weal or woe, we would stand Killed—Henry Venable, a Corporal, shot through by the Constitution. This defeat may be a dispen-

sation of God Almighty-it might be that some B. W."-shot through the body; one-letters on thing of this sort was needed to stir up the belt, "J. C. G."—shot through the body; one—enthusiasm of the North, men were beginning to not recognized—shot through the thigh. All the talk about the expenses of this war. Men were beginning to talk about dollars and cents. Was ginia or Georgia; one-not recognized-shot there one man who would not give his last dolthrough the che-t, home unknown; Gen. Robert lar-was there one man who would not shed his A. Garnett, shot through the right lung; Cain last drop of blood—nay, give himself and his all, and liver; G. W. Lockett, 23d Virginia, shot to bring back victory once more to the now torn through the intestines. The latter two died the banner of the Union? It can't be that twenty million of freemen can suffer defeat. All-all will now assuredly demonstrate their patriotism. Mr. Wallace's remarks were received with im-

Dr. J. M. Hiatt followed him. He ranked niggers, alligators and secessionists altogether. Negro worshippers were not to be compared to the list of the dead is three times as large as that of Fathers who founded this Government in its pristhe wounded, a great number of the wounded time purity. Any man was a traitor who talked about the expense of this war. Every man ought -M., we marched eight miles to St. George, the to spend his last bottom dollar and his last dron pleasant little village which forms the county of blood to maintain intact the glorious heritage seat of Tunker county. At this point we rewhole column moved toward this place. All willing to do this, he was not fit to live upon the

> Dr. Hiatt gave way for the report of the committee, which was read by the Chairman, Mr. Hewland, an followas / 13 1 1 1 11 11 11 The war now waged by certain insurgents, call-

ing themselves Confederate States, is a war The 14th Ohio was the only regiment that lost against the life of the sation. It is unprovoked. the result of the seditious teachings and traitor-ous combinatious of restless and ambitious demaworn down by a march of twenty five miles. We gogues, who care nothing for the free institutions have just received word that Captain Jones of the | of the country, and seek only to realize their own 6th Indiana, who was left with a body of men to selfish designs by the destruction of everything guard thirteen baggage wagons abandoned by the we hold dear. It is conducted in a spirit of de-He was severely wounded and some of his men natural harmony by the pressure of confiscation were killed; a few of the wagous, I presume, have and the halter. It has, within the limits occupied The loss of the secessionists on Saturday last Constitution, and has erected a bastard Republic. is irreparable. At least \$60,000 worth of baggage and threatened to extend its banners in triumph was taken, but the moral effect of the engage- over the North. With the authors of this crime they are our enemies, and as in the past no conginia is absolutely demoralized, and the Provis- cossions could ever satisfy their importunate and ional Government, lately organized at Wheeling, arrogant demands, so in the future, no terms of will be able hereafter to get along without ex. adjustment can ever preserve us from incessant insult and injury on their part. We have gone into the contest with no undue haste. We have countken, and can only say that twenty were taken by | ed the cost, and believe the suppression of this treason worth more to the world than all our lives

Zoneve, captured by Adjutant Gavin, and intend- | Resolved. That we hear with pain but withou d by the captor for the State Library at Indian-dismay the news of the late disaster near Wash applis, was purloined last night on the march to ington. That we are sure the truth, when fully Beelington. While speaking of Gavin, I may known, will vindicate the courage of the men semark that a more faithful and energetic officer composing the army of the Union, and will show that they were overwhelmed by unequal aumbers I should not do justice to history were I to and the superior position and artillery of the

That we can not be discouraged by the defeat

That we assure the Government of our suppor

That we rejoice at the noble spirit of emulatio walks of the army. Up to this time, we have which has actuated the leading political parties of been treated to more ernament than substance, this State, who have buried their animosities more promises than performances; and, so far as while the country is in danger, and united in Western Virginia is concerned, it is not too much sending forth to the conflict those noble spirits to say there is an awful void in the upper walks | who have already thrown imperishable lustre up-

that he came forward with a saddened heart. Dis

freedom of speech (which was the watch word of ern slavery stood in the way of the preservation the Republican party in 1856) in the expression of this Union, he was for wiping Southern of our opinions in regard to whe her such action slavery out. He understood that there was is good policy or not. It seems that the Republican party are desirous of establishing their regiment of slave niggers at Manageas. He was predominancy upon the ruins of the Democratic in favor of Gavernor Morton's giving the right party, and it is to be feared that it may be upon to some free colored man in Indiana to raise a the North. The oligarchy of the South had ione enough ruled this country. Varabond some of Henry A. Wise, and vagabond sephews of Wig fall and the like had had all the fat places unde

> Mr.: Rvan went into a relation connected with the appointment of Governor Wright as Minister to Berlin-speaking of Wright's entertaing statesand would stay awake until the flag floated every-

On motion the meeting adjourned.

-To ADVERTMENS .- The Daily and Weekly Sentinel affords the best medium for advertisers in the State. The circulation of both papers is steadily increasing and the regular editions are may20 d&w2m # New York. larger than any other paper in Indiana.

SENATE.—The bill to provide for iron-clad hips and floating batteries was passed. The joint resolution providing for a Board Examiners to examine the Stevens flusting bat ery at Hoboken, N. Y., was passed. The bill providing for the confiscation of the property of the rebels found in arms against the Government, was taken up. Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that any person held to service or labor, employed, or in any way aiding the rebellion against the Government, shall be forfeited to his master.

Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull said he was glad the ayes and pays were called for. He wanted to see who would vote to allow traiturous masters to employ slaves to shoot down Union men. Mr. Wilson said he would vote for it gladly. He thought the time had come when the the Government should but a ston to traitors employing bondmen in shooting down men fighting for their country. He hoped their was a public sentiment which would blast any Senator who defends such

Mr. Breckinridge responded. The amendment was agreed to-yeas 32, navs 6-Mesars. Brecknridge, Johnson of Maryland, Kennedy, Pearce, Polk and Powell voting in the negative. The bill then passed.

The joint resolution approving of the acts of the President was postponed till Wednesday. After an executive session the bill to increase the military establishment: which was returned from the House with amendments was taken up. The Senate refused to concurn in the amendments of the House.

A message received from the President. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE-Mr. Crittenden introduced a resolu The first—that the present deplorable civil wa was forced on the country by the disunionists of the seven States now in revolt against the constitutional Government in arms around the capital. Adopted—yeas 122, nays 2, namely Burnett and Reed.

The remainder of the resolutions were adopted -for 117, against 2. A resolution was passed, thanking the Massachusetts 6th for the alacrity with which they re sponded to the call of the President, and another thanking the Pennsylvania 52d, which passed through the Baltimore mob on the 18th of April, on their way to defend the National Capital. Mr. Wright offered a resolution declaring that the reverse at Bull'a Run had in no way impaired our ultimate success. Laid on the table. Mr. Horton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by the said State or States, for filling, equipping, transporting, &c., the troops for aiding in suppressin the present insurrection against the United States

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill providing for a code of marine signals adapted to secret service, at military stations, &c. Adjourned

from Washington. WASHINGTON, July 22.—The 71st New York lost about half their men. It is reported the black borse cavalry made an

the remnant of the Fire Zouaves turned and fired, killing all but six of them. The following regiments were engaged in the fight: 1st, 2d and 3d Conn.; 1st regiment composed of the 2d, 3d and 8th companies and 250 and 2d Rhode Island; 71st New York; 2d New Hampshire; 5th Mass.; 1st Maine; 1st Michigan; strated that his efforts are directed against Vir 11td and 38th New York; 21, 4th and 5th Maine; 2d, 11th and 38th New York; 2d, 4th and 5th Maine: 2d. 11th and 38th New York: 2d. 4th and 5th Maine and 2d Vermont, besides the several

killed and wounded: Capt. McCook and the which are now fully recorded in the message of Lieut. Col. of the Zouaves, Capt. Gordon Co. H | their President. The action of their Congress at 11th Mass., Col. Slocum of the 22d N. Y., Col., the present session confesses the intention of subof N. Y. 2d. Col. Farnham of Fire Zouaves, Col. Hunter U. S. A., Col. Corcoran of 69th N. Y., which it is impossible to attain the proposed re-Col. Clark 11th Mass., Captain Ricketts of the sult, while its dire calamities, which can not be artillery, it is vaguely reeported, was shot.

Gen. Patterson's division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning and commenced an at tack. He was within 25 miles of the battle-

It is also reported that 40,000 of our troop have been sent to Fairfax from the other side of

The following additional officers were killed and wounded: Killed-Lieut. Colonel Fowler, of the N. Y. Wounded-Col. Lawrence of Mass. 5th, Capt. Ellis of the 71st N. Y.

Badly wounded-Col. Farnham and Mai. Lo sier of the N. Y. Zouaves. It is probable that the number of wounded has been magnified by large numbers is admitted to have been undertaken with tha who are missing. The lowest estimate of the killed and wounder may be placed at 4,000 to 5,000.

It is known that on the day previous to the battle a large number of the Ohio regiments publicly protested against being led by Gen. Schenck and it was only through the importunities of Col. McCook, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers that the were prevented from be misunderstood. making a more formidable rehellion I was known to our troops vesterday that John

ston had formed a junction with Beauregard on not misunderstand this unfounded pretence. Lin the night of the first action at Bull's Run. Our men could distinctly hear the care comis in from Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the Confederates hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was is engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful This was further confirmed by the prisoners taken, but these facts were probably unknown at

Gen. Schenck, as well as the older field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and the interdiction of an embargo and blockade by covered the retreat, and up to the last moment which all commerce between the two is cut of was personally engaged in the endeavor to rally Me repudiates the foolish idea that the inhabit his men to make a stand at Centerville. It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements

scale of the battle. The enemy before now might perhaps have more to boart of if they had followed up their advantage last night. WASHINGTON, July 22.—A private dispatch sis Baltimore, says:

Careful examination tends to the belief

only about three hundred are killed. The Connecticut regiment, heretofore suppo to be badly cut up, have nearly all returned. The first reports of decimating the N. Y. 71at and the Fire Zouaves, are untrue. No feurs are felt by the Government relative to of all nations. Men in the fury of battle by

McDowell is not at headquarters at Arlington and mywontraged by a government which are The regiments comprising his division will resume their former position. Some have already the actual perpetrators are capturned. The number of killed and wounded is gradu-

Six hundred Zonaves have returned. It is now understood that Col. Wilcox reported mers of mar by such retaliation and effectually put killed, is living, though badly wounded. Gen. McClellan has been summoned by Gov- to reply but mone has yet been received. ernment from Western Virginia and repairs to Washington, to take command of the Potomae. Gen. Rosecrans takes his place in command of ally termed Border Stave States which canno the army of Western Virginia. The corps d'armee at Washington is to be in stantly reorganized and increased. These orders

have already been given. Offers of regiments already raised are being made, and will be accepted with such rapidity as, to ensure that this will be accomplished. From St. Louis. Sr. Loris, July 22.—Over \$2,000 worth of

medicine, belonging to Mr. Kelley, of the firm of Cambort & Kelley, of this city, directed South, was seized at Cape Girardeau on the steamer Memphis, by Col. Marsh, os the 20th Illinois. -85 wagons loaded with emigrants, have ar rived here from Texas county, Mo. These people were driven from their homes by the secessionists. Accounts from Colloway

county represent it in an orderly well-behaved

manner. The Federal troops in that county are having an excellent effect upon the secessionists. From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 22. - Gen. Patterson's presence at Manassas Junction is a mistake. He was yesterday at Harper's Ferry with a portion of

his command, awaiting the arrival of General From Boston. Boston, July 22.—Orders have been received hastening the departure of the 12th regiment, Col. Webster's, which will leave to-morrow night, via Fall River.

The 13th regiment rifles, Col. Leonard, and

Major Cobb's splendid battery of artillery will

probably leave within a week. Southern Account of the Fight at Man | ee upon by the United States. The forces hith NEW ORLEANS, July 22,-A dispatch from Richmond vesterday, says: The fight commenced near Manassas at 4 this fortified islands, whose defense is efficiently aidmorning, and became general about 12, and con- ed by a prependerating naval force, the enemy tinued till 7. when the Federalists retreated, leav ing us in possession of the field. It was a terrible battle on both sides

It is impossible to give details to-night. *** 21

great slaughter.

From Richmond. RICEMOND, vis New ORLEANS, July 22 .- The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night, owing to the confusion follow-

ing the victory, that we refrained from mentioning them, fearful of giving pain to anxious haurts. Gen. Beauregard's staff sre safe. Gen. Beauegard's horse was shot from under him. Gen. Johnson commanded the left, where th President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, he disengaged a portion of

No other reliable reports are received, but a hourly expected. It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Gens. Scott, Patterson and McDowell, and it is Mr. Breckinridge asked for the aves and navs. reported that the latter is seriously wounded.

> formerly a clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and recently a violent secessionist and recruiting offi-cer for the Southern Confederacy, was shot dead this afternoon by Henry Green, city watchman. Tompkins was hallooing for Jeff. Davis, and was requested to desist by Green, when he drew a knife, but was retreating when Green shot him The coroner's verdict just rendered says that Green shot Tompkins without sufficient cause. Tompkins has been endeavoring to send contraband articles southward by the Louisville and Nushville Railroad during the past week, and has been the main cause of the recent midnight disturbances at the depot of that Railroad. Outsiders not examined before the coroner that Tompkins fired at Green before Green shot

but very resolute since the reception of news adverse to the Federal army. The secessionists are rampant, but their intended manifestations were checked by the killing of Tompkins.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 22.—The State conves tion was called to order at 11 A. M. by Mr. Mc-Ferran, who moved that the clerk call the roll Forty-four members answered to their name No quorum being present—it requiring 50— On motion, the convention adjourned till five o'clock P. M., when there will undoubtedly be a

At half past four a fine and magnificent Union lag was presented by the citizens and Home Buards to the State convention. The flag now floats over the front of the Capitol. Gen. Thomas Price, of Cole, made the sentation speech, and Judge Breckinridge, of St. Louis, responded. Their remarks were eloquent and loudly cheered by the vast crowd present. The convention met at 5 P: M., and was called

Measage of Jeff. Davis to the Southern New ORLEANS, July 20—Jeff. Davis's inaugural calls attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy, and says it is now only necessary to call attention to such facts as have occurred diffing the recess, and to matters in connection with the public defense. He congress butter- Gengress on the accession to the Confederacy of the free and equal sovereign States, mentioning several attack on the rear of our retreating army, when States, and says it was deemed advisable to remove the several departments and archives to Richmond, to which place Congress has already been removed as the seat of government. After the adjournment of Congress, tha aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt and narines; the 8th and 14th New York militia; 1st energetic action. The accumulation of threatening forces on the Potomac, sufficiently demonginla, and from no point could measures for her defense and protection be so effectively directed as from her own Capital. The rapid progress of the lart few months has stripped the veil off behind which the true policy and purposes of the The following is a partial list of the officers Lincoln government, previously concealed, and

Wilcox of 1st Mich. Wounded-Col. Tompkins jugating the seceding States by war, the folly of which is equaled only by its wickedness; a war by avoided by us, will fall doubly severely on them selves. Commencing in March last with an af fectation of ignorance of the secession of the States which organized the Confederate govern ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of ment; persisting in April in the abourd assymption his men prevented him from coming to McDow- of the existence of a riot, which was to be dispersed by a posse comitatue; continuing in the suc-States intended an offensive war, in spite of con that he had been informed only by rumors too olina of the intention to use force to accomplish conduct in the past as well as for the future, was in performance of this promise, which could not

"He charges these States with being the assalt ants of the Union, and states that the world can coln proposes to make the make the contest short and decisive, and confesses that even an increased force is required. These enormous prepara tions is a distinct avowal that the United States nation, and they are compelled to abandon the insurrection and driven to the acknowedgment that the Union is discolved. They recognize the separate existence of the Confederate States b auts of the Confederate States are still citizens of the United States for they are now waging an the enemy in superior numbers which turned the indiscriminate war upon them with a savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization. He com pares the present invasion to that of Great Britain in 1781, which was conducted in a more civilized manner, making them shudder at the outrages committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be fellow citizens who depict their horror at the deliberate malignity which under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, they make special war on sick women and children by carefally devised measures to prevent their obtahring medicines necessary for their care. The sacred claims of humanity are respected by men

tends the desire to continue fraternal connections Such outrages admit of no retaliation unless the Taylor's mission to Washington was to propose an exchange of prisoners taken on the privateer Savanash and to inform Lincoln of the determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisonan end to such practices. Lincoln has promised In reference to the peraliar relations which exist between this Government and the States usuproperly be withheld from notice. The hearts of our neonle are animated by the sentiments to wards the inhabitants of these States which foun utterance in your enactment in relusing to consider them enemies or authorize hostilities against

them. A large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethern and if unrestained by the actual presence of large armies and the subversion of givil nutherity by the declaration fully unite with us, and that they are almost with entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution o Union by the constitution, none of them having tional relation between the States and General sesses the power of suspending the writ of habear

all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be The operations in the field will be greatly ex tended by reason of the policy which heretofore was secretly entertained, but now avowed and acterto raised have proved ample for the defense of the seven States which originally organized the Confederate States. 1 With the exception of the has been driven completely out of these States. Now, at the end of five months from the forma-Sherman's celebrated battery of light artillery tion of the government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. The force, however, must becessarily prove inadequate to repel the invasion of

500,000 men, now proposed to be raised by our

enemy.

From New York. NEW YORK, July 21 .- The schooner S. J Waiving, has arrived. She was captured by the privateer Jeff. Davis. on the night of the 16th. When fitty miles south of Charleston, the stew ard, Wm. Tolman, colored, killed three of the

From Baltimere. BALTIMORE, July 21 .- General Dix arrived here to day, and to-morrow will supersede General Banks, who will supersede General Patterson. The bridge across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry will be up tomorrow, making connection with the Winchester road to Charleston.

Southern Account of the Engagement at Bull's Kun. The Louisville Courier, of Monday, gives the following Southern account of the engagements between the Federal and Confederate forces on drovers may do well to take note. Nearly half the store

tive to the forward movements of the grand army day. of invasion, as our readers can see are very contradictory and unreliable, and it is apparent that the truth is suppressed. We have received our Memphis and Nashville exchanges of Saturday, sutherities. We quote: from which we learn that the Federals were signally defeated. The Washington Artillery of Premium qualities..... per cwt ... \$ \$ of fifteen. The first dispatches are to the Memphis Ana-

lanche, from Richmond; the others to the Nashville papers, as follows: RICHMOND, July 19.—Beauregard achieved a great victory to-day. At day break this morning the enemy appeared

n lorce at Bull'a Run and attempted to cross the atream. A severe battle ensued three miles north of Beauregard commanded in person. The name of the commander of the Federal side unknown.

afternoon, and closed at 5 in the evening. The enemy having been repulsed three times, then retreated in confusion, having suffered con siderable loss. Our casualties were small. The 1st and 17th Virginia regiments were prominent in the fight. Col. Moore slightly wounded. The Washing ton artillery, of New Orleans did great execution. The fight extended along Bull's Run a mile. Wm. Singster, a rifleman, killed a Federal officer

of high rank, and took \$700 in gold from his per-Capt. Del. sney, of the 17th Virginia, slightly wounded. A shut passed through the kitchen of the house where Benuregard was at dinner. The enemy supposed to have discovered his whereabouts. They also fired into our hospital where the yellow flag was flying.

SHERMAN'S FAMOUS BATTERY SILENCED - A LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS TAKEN. [Special Dispatch to the Nashville Union and American.] MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 19 .- During the from the field

Only four of the Washington Artillery were wounded and one killed. The names of the wounded are Capt. E. H. Chelman, and privates wine at \$3 05 Baker, Subal, and Charlton. George W. Mathe Major Harrison, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, was mortally wounded, and died this morning. Thomas Sangster, of the Alexandria Riflemen, was shot through the heart and instantly Haves' Louisiana Regiment participated in the

battle. They made a noble charge and scattered the enemy with considerable loss. Our loss is Large quantities of arms were taken by Gen Beauregard's troops.

A feature of the War. The New York Observer thus speaks of

"Our southern exchanges bring us some trange comminglings of titles. Here is one: The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was adminstered to the Christian professors of the regiment. The services were conducted by Rev. Captain Miller, assisted by several other clergymen. The thought, that it would probably be the last time in which some would participate in the ordinance and that before another opportunity occurs they might be on the field of battle, affected every mind, and gave great tenderness to the meeting. Another one aunounces that Brigadier-General Rt. Rev. Bishop Polk will take command of the forces on the lower Mississippi. Another one states that Rev. Captain Dr. Dabuey, chaplain of Colonel Withers' regiment, on the thirteenth of June, preached a sermon to the southern army, which Samuel Davies, in the times which tried men's souls, could not have excelled, in melting pathos, withering sarcasm, and impassoned oratory.' Drs. Hoge, Joseph C. Stiles, and J. D. Mitchell, of Richmond, and J. H. Rocock, Presbytyrian ministers, are all serving as chaplains in the army, and the pastor of one of the Episcopal churches in that city is both captain and chaplain. Colonel Hill, who commanded the North Carolina troops at the battle of Bethel, is an elder of the Pre-byterian church, and has taken an active part in the General Assembly of our church on several occasions. He is the auther of two religious volumes, published in Philadelphia. The Sermon on the Mount, and The Crucifiztion of Christ, which have had a great circulation. He drills his regiment, and then preaches to them."

From Rev. Mr. McMullen, Paster of Roberts Chapel. INDIANAPOLIS, October 6, 1857. DR. C. W. ROBACK-Dear Sir: I have used your Blood Purities for a nervous affection, from which I have suffered much at times. While it is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has a b pp effect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards, and believe me J. W. T. MCMULLEN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. THOMPSON. Female Physician and Obstetrician OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No.74 North Illinoisstre

sept-'60dly

mearly opposite the Third Presbyterian Church.

MANHOOD, HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weekness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, involuntary Emissions and impotency, resulting from self-abuse, &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D. Sent under seal, in a plais savelone, to any address, post paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York

" ... SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills! epared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarks, M

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female to old World for the past century. Although this article tonstitution is subject. It moderates all excess and repaint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every

peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on monthly periods with regularity. Each bottle, price dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain o prevent counterfeits. Counties.

they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hystorics and Whites, the Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package. which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada. JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Raldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, New York. N. R.-\$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any auorized Agent, will insure a bottle containing 50 i'lls, by Sold by all Druggistseverywhere. nov24'66-44wl NOTIONS. &C.

COMMERCIAL. New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DAY, Wednesday, July 17, 1861. Tetal receipts of cattle of all kinds, for the week: Beeves. Cows. Veals. Lambs Swine. prize crew with a halchet, and the two others Total 3,744 136 1,634 12,323 were released on promising to assist in working Last week......4,250 111 Correspon'g week last year.....3,655 157 790 12,861 Average No. per week last year.4,344 140 763 9,938 BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT AMATES. New York..... 99 Ohio..... 700

> The market this week is about the same as that reported last as to prices. The stock offered was of inferior quality as compared with the offerings of last week, and the butchers were rather more easer to obtain the best eattle early; but few buyers were willing to pay over \$8 per cwt., and most of the cattle were sold at \$7.24. The good stock was sold mostly on Tuesday, and we think that, of the three days upon which the cattle are offered. offered this week in from Illinois. Of the cattle offere 100 head were from the stock remaining unsold last week and the offerings were all closed out at an early hour towere buying here this week. During the hot weather of

New Orleans were engaged with only seven guns, and silenced the once famous Sherman's Battery Medium to good qualities do 8 25 8 50 7 75 8 90 Poor do do 6 00 \$ 7 00 General selling prices..... do ... 7 00 2 8 00 Average do There is but a limited business doing in this market a about the rates of last week. A few medium cows sell at \$27 per head, and nice Durhams are offered at \$45, which would have brought \$55.60 eighteen months age. We

Have sold slowly at a decline of 4c per lb. Sales at 4 can be made of only very choice selected calves, while very good ones bring only 3 %c, some will not sell at any price. We quote: Good and extra qualitiesper fb 4 @4% cts

Otherqualities...... do 3 63% cts. SREEP AND LAMES. The market this week has not differed materially from the one last reported. Prime sheep that will dress 50 lbs are worth \$3 50 per head, but there are many thin sheep selling at \$1 75.83 50 each. We quote: Sheep per head.....\$2 00@4 00 ambs per head, live..... 2 50@4 2 . SWINK.

There is some improvement in this market, and th

stock sells as it arrives at the advanced quotations.

Light do 4 @4% 5% 65% 65% Light 3 @3% 376@4 AY TELEGRAPH. New York Market.

New York, Monday, July 22. 15%c.
Flour opened quiet and closed heavy, with slight downbattla of yesterday the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's famous Buttery of filteen guns, and after dium extra Western; \$4.95@5.00 for shipping brands making the latter change position fifteen times, extra round hosp Ohio; \$5.10@6.10 for trade brands finally silenced them and forced them to retire do: Canadian flour only in moderate request, sud common grades rule heavy; sales of 650 bris at 23 75 23 us for pertine; \$4 15@5 for fancy and extra, ... Rye flour steady at \$2 50@3 00. Corn-meal quiet and steady; sales of 200 bris Brandy

Whisky dull; sales of 200 bris at 16c. holders of common grades are perhaps a little more disposed to realize, while good round shipping parcels are tirmly held; sales 36,500 bush Chicago apring 79-393e; 174,000 bush North-western club at 23.395; 190,000 bush Racine spring 95.296c; 2,000 bush. Canada club 96c; 26,-300 bush Milwaukee club 95.299; 24,500 bush amber lows \$1:31 02: 14:200 very choice winter red Western \$1:16; 400 bush. California do \$1 16; 7:500 white Indians \$1 26. liye unchanged; sales 10,000 bush common western 45c. and 1,500 bush prime North river 65c. Barley nominal and and unchanged. Corn continues steady, and moderate business doing fe

export and home consumption; sales 84,000 bush at 40.3 47c; inferior to strictly prime new mixed Western at 4sc; straw-colored Western 4x ≥ 50c. Oats in moderate request at 28@29c for Canadian: 32@ 34 for State and Western.

Pork rules quiet, without material change in sales 250 bris at \$15 37 for mess; \$10 for prime. Beef continues quiet and stendy; sales 50 brls at \$4.34
50 for prime; \$5.35 50 for country mess, \$4.00.310 00 for repacked mess; \$10.50.311 50 for extra mess; prime mess beef continues quiet and nominally unchanged; beef hams may be quoted a shade finner; sales of 50 brls prime Western at \$15.00. Western at \$15.00. Western at \$15.00; Western \$15.00.
Cut meats continue inactive: 45,25c for shoulders; 52
Sc for hams; sales 10 hhds smoked shoulders at 6c.

Butter in moderate request at 61/@lle: and 7 @l3c for

Sugar quiet and firm; sales 212 bluk Cuba at 5 1/2 5 1/4e; 200 bluks Porto Rico at 6 1/4c; 600 boxes Havana at 5 1/4c. Bank Statement. NEW York, Monday, July 22. CROCERIES. &C.

Wholesale Grocers.

AVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES ell as low as any house in the West, we invite dealers to examine our goods and prices before purchasing else-where. Just received on consignment. 480 Half bris, new White Fish.

LICHTNING RODS. HALL'S PATENT COPPER

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY North-west Corner of Meridian and

State, to whom the most liberal terms are offered. This is the very best rod in use, and can not be improved a a conductor.

Call at the office and get circular.

ELIHU COX, as a conductor. Boyla'so-dawly. Sole Manufacturer for Indiana

MEDICAL.

organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and sate, and which has been prescribed in various parts of lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at an drug store for the irifling sum of 25 cents per year. An physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless

WATER COVERNORS. SAVE YOUR LIVES AND PROPERTY

BY APPLYING ONE OF

SANDERSON & STANTON'S

office, we are satisfied it will perform all that is claimed for it, and that it will be highly prized by any who use it.

BINGHAM, DOUGHTY & CO., Proprietors State Sentinel We the understaned employed in the Sentine offihaving thoroughly tested Sanderson's new Boiler Feede or Water Guage, are entirely satisfied with its operation mayl-dawtf

L.W.Moses

FURTHERE CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, NOW SO GENERALLY USED AND APPROVED. ARE THE MOST perfect assistance to defective vision before the public. The Lenses are ground in the Concess Concess Moves form which is in accordance with the philosophy of nature—being the form of the Lens of the Eye; their perfectly polished surfaces, purity and transparency of material, and exact Spherical Pigure, admirably edapt them so the organ of sight, rendering them perfectly natural to the eye, and producing a clear and distinct image of the object as in the natural healthy sight—avoiding the glimmering wavering dizziness of the head, and other unpleasant orasitions often experienced in the use of ordinary glasses—and enabling the wearer to prosecute minute and critical eye labor either by day or candle light, with ease, comfort and satisfaction.

Office 20, East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Send for a Circular containing full particulars, list of prices, etc., and directions for insurin and have them sent by mail. L. W. MONES, Optician, Indianapolis, Ind. oct31-d&w. PHYSICIANS.

DR. RALPHGRAME.

TEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ENGLAND. GRADUATE OF RICORD'S FRENCH
Hospital for Private Female Diseases, and Student of the celebrated Churchill, for the treatment of Lung Diseases, and for the past ten years a constant attendant of the Oriental Mos-

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, TILL THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, 1981. AT LITTLE'S HOTEL, Where he will be happy to meet all those afflicted with a kind of disease—and considered incurable by other practitioners. His remedies are only those which nature has so bountifully provided us with. In the treatment of disease he rejects the use of all poisonous drugs and minerals. Instead of enfeebling the system he invigorates, that nature may be able to expel the disease. It is to the knowledge of those great secrets that he owes his success, and in using which he defies all the Medical Faculty on the Continent to compete with him. All those who are suffering from Lung Diseases of whatever nature, are particularly desired to call, as one-half of the cases of consumption that are pronounced incurable by the Medical Faculty, and considered hopeless, are readily cared, and yield at once to his mild plan of treatment, from the very fact that not one physician in twenty have the proper instruments for examining the lungs, and those who have, are very few of them capable of judging the amount or kind of disease to which the lung is subject. He has cared hundreds upon hundreds of such patients, who had been given up by other practitioners to die. given up by other practitioners to die.

The blea that consumption is necessarily fatal has destroyed more human life than the disease leastf.

Por all forms of Dyspepsia and Kidney Diseases he tests the urine, for the excesses deposited, which is the only possible plan to ascertain the true cause of disease. The 1r. can show more certificates of cures, sworm to by patients, than any other physician in America.

Not like hundreds of empirical swindlers, he never prepares his medicines until he ascert. as the discrete cause. He has no puffed nectrums that will cure all diseases.

The diseases of Women and Children receive his particular attentions. To Maies and Females of Youth and Maturity.

Seminal Weakness and Spermatorrhoes. It is a melancholy fact that thousands who are suffering under note and linearinte disease are victims of secret labit, self abuse, gradually undermining their constitution—the disease in-sidiously creeping on, every faculty is shattered, constitution wrecked, and they become subject only for a hospital sidiously creeping on, every faculty is shattered, constitution wrecked, and they become subject only for a hospital or mad-house, unless death comes in as a welcome guest to relive the patient from his suffering, and his friends from the painful evidence of his irregularities and errors. The penalty will not crease with the transgression; the constitution has received the shock, and nature, unsided can not repair the Injury. The only escape is found in prompt and proper medical treatment. The earlier this is sought the easier the cure. Generally the first symptoms in males, are noctural and sometimes diurnal emissions. In either sex we find weakness of the atomach, abdomen, back and loins, lassitude, loss of memory, confused ideas, low spirits, timidity, aversion to society, love of solitude, with general debility, and frequently attended with cough and heetic fever. This disagreeable and awful complaint, with all its symptoms, can be relieved and promptly arrested by the Indian Herb Instrument that will arrest the disease instantly, and without any exposure to the patient.

Beyond All those who call may depend upon an honest, candid and true statement of their case, and the parability of his giving them relief—gratis.

"In giving them relief—gratis.

"4" The Doctor permanently cursu the Piles, and defies the world to compete with him on Female Complaints.

The Dr. challenges the whole Medical Faculty for the treatment of Lung, Liver, Kidney Diseases and Dyspensia.

Jan 23 NO CHARGE MADE FOR CONSULTATION.

MEDICAL.

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sursaparilla, so
consisted extract of Para Sursaparilla, so
combined with other substances of still greater
alterative power as to afford an effective antidote alterative power as to afford an effective antidote and having eace for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by offering publicly those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will the it has been proven by experi- Which have never yet lailed (when the directions have ment on many of the worst cases to be found of been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising the following complaints: SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS. ERUP-TIONS AND ERIPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES. TIONS AND ERIPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, from Spinal Affections, Prelapors, Uteri, the Whites, of Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MAR- of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palasta-CURIAL DIMEASE, DROPPY-NEURALGIA OR TIC-DOULDUREAUX, DEBILITY, DYSPERSIA AND INDI-

CERTION, ERTSIPLEMS. ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S Figur, and indeed the whole class of complaints out causing distress, at the same use they act like a charm arising from INPURITY OF THE BLOOD. This compound will be found a great promot of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many mukling disorders are nipped in the bud. the result. Multitudes can, by the aid of the remedy, spare sired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertight themselves from the endurance of foul exuptions. Agent, on receipt of the money. and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all i well; but with this pabulum of life desordered. there can be no lasting health. Buoner or later something must go wrong, and the great ma-Sarsaparilla has, and deserves, much the repu world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not

virtue of Sarsaparilla, or anything else. During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often erally. no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsapurilla which food the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaperilla and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restion from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

Price \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. · Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more Thiscovered, while in the Kapt inings, than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be re

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, .. Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigention Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases Liver Complaint, Droppy, Tetter, Tumore and FRANKLIN AND KEYSTONE STATE Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill and for purifying the Blood. They are sugar coated, so that the most sensi

tive can take them pleasantly, and they are the hest aperient in the world for all the purposes of a Price-340 and Unwards. family physic. Price 25 cents per Box: Five Boxes for \$1.00 Cleant numbers of Clergymen. Physicians. Statesmen and eminent personages, have lent T is now decided by the best Machinests and the public their names to certify the unpuralleled usefulness | generally, that these Machines embrace the intest and of these remedies, but our space here will not most important improvements ever attached to fewing permit the insertion of them. The Agents below Machines: the New Emproved Never-Failpermit the insertion of them. The Agents below img Looper, and Reverse Wheel. The named furnish gratis our American Almanao in Franklin and Keystone State are the only Machines that which they are given; with also full descriptions have these important improvements, which new give of the above complaints, and the treatment that them the preference over all others. Every one should hould be followed for their cure.

Evamine and thoroughly test them before making their method be put off by unprincipled dealers with

To these Machines we do away with all the complicated should be followed for their cure. other preparations they make more profit on. SCHEWA, WIREA, SECTION, CHOCKED and CHECK-Demand Ayen's, and take no others. The sick LAR NEEDLAR, of other machines, which evader them at

should have it. Dr. J. C. AYER & CO... Lowell, Massachusetts. All our remedies are for sale by BORERT BROWNING, Indianapolis ALLEN LU., Circinnati.

· LECAL.

CALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned Guardian of the estate of John Wren, in pursuance of an order of the Common Pleas Coast of Marion county, will, on the 22d day of August, in the year 1861, sell for the highest price be can get in cash, and at private sale, the south half of lot (3.) in square 80, in the city of Indianapplie, situated in Wingate's subdivision 11 of square (10. now belonging to his ward, John Wren. All persons wishing to purchase the same will call and see me, and give me their propositions. July 16, 1861. [july 19-w4w] JOHN WREN, Sr., OTICE—Is hereby given that the undersigned has on the right side of the week.

AGENTS WANTED in every the shade of the week. Daniel Landrey, late of Marion county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. HEXRY P. TOURS, Administrator.

DISSOLUTION. Bill Pheretofore existing between klotz & Pfafflin is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will see

continued at the old stand by Charles Mayer. These who have accounts to rettle with Klutz & Plaffin will please settle the same with Charles Mayer. THEODORE PPATFLIN.

MEDICAL.

concepts of cours in restarts

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering me. here pills are perfectly harmless on the constlto a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnance,

Sold by Druggists generally.

Rochester, New York, General Agent.

BOY TOMLINSON & COX; Agents for Indianapolis. New Medical Discovery.

For the speeds and permanent cure of the sale GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS,

WE THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. Extract of Sarssparilla for one dollar. Most of And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertisal these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Bruggists gen-

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y. BOT TONLINGON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis july 19-d&w '61 XOTICE TO THE LADIES.

. Ce obrated Pille. No disease is an little understood, and consequently so holly treated, as Female discases. These Pills are the result of much study and careful experience in all varieties of female complaints; and in cases of Seredularites.

DR. EWING, No. 18 Virginia Avenue, apră-dâwly '61 Indianapolie, Indiana DR. H. JAMES Coughs, Colds, and General Beblity. The recipe, con-

> SEWING MACHINES. THE CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Every Machine Fully Warranted

Demand ATER's, and take no others. Inc sick once greatly superior to any herelofore offered the pube want the best aid there is for them, and they lie, for the many different kinds of family and manufac-Three Machines make the double-lack, fast study stitch that will not rip or ravel, though every fourth one

> Be sure to see them before purchasing, as they are from ing a satisfaction heretofore unparalleled. They see from two speeds without rewinding. They will carees, state, TUOK, FRIL and QUILT, on heavy or light fabrics.
> A liberal discount to the Clergy, Agents and charitable

bend for a circular and sample of work

JUNTABLE HEMMER—the only can that makes the Mon. AGENTS WANTED in every County, Town and State in the North-west.
Drafts, with orders for Machines, may be forwarded by

and Museurt Office, 123 Lake Streets-Street Ploof.

the recent news from Manages.

On motion, Barton D. Jones, of the Jaurnel,

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Wm.

moniac frauzy which silences the press, paralyzes the free expression of opinion, and forces an unby its usurped power, dethroned the empire of the against the nation, there can be no stated peace:

and all our money. Therefore,

Mr. Howland, after the question was put upon the report and unanimously carried, made a brief, eloquent and patriotic speech. Mr. Fishback was then called upon. He said aster had overtaken the armies of the Union. But this was the hour of darkest peril. The gloom will not, perhaps, be unthankfully received, I, and the sun would shine again upon the freest Let us humble ourselves before the God of bat a proper time for the expression of political where in all its glory and beauty. Indiana had epinions, especially if they come from a Dome-

dust." To this the Democrate cheerfully, man- we are not dismayed. We should go from here fully and patriotically schered. They were willing to sacrifice their party apon the altar of their to-pight believing that the God of battles would triumph over the whole land. Mr. R. J. Rvan followed Mr. Fishback. Mr. Is that the way to lay down party? Is that the Ryan made one of his most eloquent apeeches. way in which our concessions are to be recipro- although called upon unexpectedly, as be said. He hoped, before the contest was over, to give of habeas corpus by unconstitutional authority? We had been evertaken by disaster—but the gal Must the Demograts of Indiana or of any other State stoop down and lick the dust from the feet repellion were once Democrats. I consider it to which came from a foreign shore—to water the

willing to sacrifice our heart's blood for the Union, but when we deem the upposite party guilty of a political error, we claim the right of regiment. We would fight the enemies of the Union, white men with white men, but if they brought niggers against us, we could meet them with the colored population. He was not surprised that 90,000 had revulsed 40,000 of our men. He was not discouraged. It would rouse the spirit of

> the Government. Poor old James Buchanan! blighted trunk upon a blasted root-be had leut himself to this oligarchy.

Telegraphie News.

CONCRESSIONAL. WASSINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861.

enemy made their fiercest attack.

the enemy's forces, and decided the fortune of From Louisville. LOUISVILLE, July 22.-John W. Tompkins.

The dispatches via the Northern telegraph rela-

11 P M ... Union men are rather depresse

From Jefferson City. The battle was at its hight at 4 o'clock

to order by Robert Wilson. A quorum was present—61 members answering to their names. Tha Union feeling here is enthusisstie overwhelming. Col. Boernsteine's regiment left here for St. Louis this morning.

ceeding months in false representations that these clusive evidence to the contrary, as well by the official action of the President of the U. States. that he and his advisers have successed in driving the people of the United States. Fortunitely for the truth of history, Lincoln's message minutely details the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens in violation of the armistice, of which he confesses vague and uncertain to create attention. The hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sumpter knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending of a notice to the governor of South Carthe object; and quoting from the inaugural that there will be no conflict unless these States were the agpressors, he proceeds to declare that his

of martial law, some of them would at least jet

the war waged against us the daily recurring events fully warrant the assertion. The President of the United States refuses to recognize in these, our late sister States, the right of refraining from an attack on us, and justified his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the been a State out of the Union. This new consti Government is a fitting relutation to another as sertion of the message that the Executive poscorpus, delegating that power to military commanders at discretion; and both these proposition claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement in the same paper, that it is proper in order to execute the laws. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a government that has trampled on

mch23-4&w3m Postoffice Bex, No. 4,546. O. C. C. CARY'S COUGH CURE. See advertisement. dec12'60-dif. The Great English Remedy

> . D. Physician Estruordinary to the Quant The second secon TO MARRIED LADIES!

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are eure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time

A Card to the Public. FUNHE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO INFORM THE public, and especially his friends and former cus-tomers, that he is back again in his old business stand, where he will be most happy to see one and all. I shall keep, as formerly, a complete assortment of an endless variety of goods, at unusually low prices for cash. The

patronage of a generous public is respectfully solicited.

june24d&w3m No. 29 West Washington street,

CHARLES MAYER.

Corner Washington and Delawar

30 Bags new Peanuts. a store and for cale at very lot Rgures.
A. & H. SCHNULL.

Maryland Streets. IN ELLIOTT'S BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA GENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. Long to the second of the second VETO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED

thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy.

Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by addressing.

Dr. J. C. DEVERAUX,

P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. July22-d&w '61

NEW BOILER FEEDERS OR WATER GOVERNOR. FUTHIS MACHINE IS SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION is not liable to get out of order, keeps the water al-ways at one hight in the boiler—be the evaporation much or little-is a sure water guage and low water detector is case of an obstruction in the pump or water pipes. One of these machines has been thoroughly tested on the botter office. The public are invited to call and examine it fo themselves. For further particulars inquire of Prem the trial of the above machine on the boil-r in our

> J. R. APPLETON, TRUMAN CUNTIS, Engineer.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla IMPORTA TO LABIES.

"Great American Remedy," DR. HANVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1, and when do-

Gravel.Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians,

tation of accomplishing these ends. But the BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is offected it is permanent. They are all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the
taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with humans

and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which tests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to the exclusive use of Females, that has ever made its appearance, has met with such universal success as there

Suppressions, Leuchorrea or Whiten—inflammation of the bladder, kidney and womb, and loss of nervous energy, their me to hove all praise. CAUTION -Married Ladies, in certain situations, should Price, One Dollar per box. - Rent by mail to any part of the world. Prepared and sold exclusively by

lied on to do for their relief all it has ever been taining full directions for making and succeedily using found to do.

A rowle Cothortic Pills

TRADITICE & CO. June 19-wam 226 Worth Sucond et., Philadelphia, Pa.,

be cut. This stich is stronger and more elastic than that made by hand. It is decided by competent judges to be more than twice as strong as the stitch made with shutters The great room under the arm renders them desirable for large work, and various kinds of quitting purposes.

These Machines make the only stick with which you can embroider. On these Machines you can use any kind of sped office cotton or linen thread.

These Machines are almost notwices in operation. 18, 19

E. RICHARDS & CO. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE PARTNER- Principal Agents for Minole, Rediene, Michigan, ShiP heretofore existing between Klots & Pfafflin loves, Ohin. Minnersh, Wisconsia

CHICAGO, HALFOIR

This feeling has not yet been generally and for mally expressed by those who entertain it. and who have for years looked hopefully forward for the time, which now access to them near at hand when slavery should cease by violence; when the liberation of the slave should follow the tread of victorious armies. That such a scheme will soon be enemly proclaimed, we have not a doubt-jus as soon as the anti-slavery party believe that the country is ready to entertain it. Already we have adications that a vigorous effort will be made to turn the war into a crusade against slavery, and demand its abolition as a condition of its termin ation. We have already presented our readers with some extracts from the anti-slavery press. We have still further evidence of this kind show the drift of the anti-slavery sentiment—the channel into which they hope to turn the war which is being waged to maintain the integrity of the Government, to which we invite the careful consideration of the reader. The Boston Atlas, the organ of the Massachu

setts Republicans of the progressive, Governor Andrew stame, is quite out-spoken on the subject In its issue of July 3, it controverts the theories respecting the war, of a writer in another Boston paper, and reneons as follows:

"Thus for our ancient, dogmatical, well meaning, but somewhat slow "Republican" We dare pate such conduct or utterances by speech of say he knows a good many things, but there are press? The elder PITT boldly and eloquently some things which he has vet to learn. He assumes, throughout his article, that those Republicans who desire that slavery shall be abolished 1833, 1836, and in 1842, that in time of war and rebellion, the President, Congress, or the Commander of the Army, had full, unlimited, unques-Why not "lay the axe to the root?" Why not sagacity and statesmanship. If his policy had "plow deep?" Why not 'gut to the quick?" been adopted, the American colonies might yet Why not "exterminate the source of the woe!" have been the brightest jewels in the British

ty, or thirty years hence? , or tastey years neace? It is an "indefinite idea."—is it—that slavery very is already abolished over large spaces, and and can never be re-cetablished there unless timburning, in spite of him. By and by, he will wake parties rule by divine right. up and go round searching for the conflagration, like the old fellow in the Comic Almanac, who, with his mght-cap on fire went round the house, saying, " 'Pears to me there's a confounded smell of burnt rugs somewhere."

doubt that it fairly indicates the spirit of advanced and completely routed the Confederate forces, Republicanism in New England, and perhaps which we think have been over estimated in numthroughout the North. If the opinions of that bers. The division of Gen. McClellan is made party could be thoroughly canvassed, we believe up of Western troops, and they have displayed that a majority of those who voted for Lincoln, enthusiasm, energy, skill and endurance worthy would epincide with the views expressed by the of veterans in the service. The success of the Boston paper. In a subsequent number the Federal troops in Western Virginia must compel editor returns to the subject with great earnest- the Confederate forces to retire towards Richnum. We make another brief extract:

we have done but little in this direction thus far: but events have done for us what we have been too cowardly to undertake. Four or five hun-Fortress Musice, and General Butler not knowing what elee to do, and having no instructions from his Government, does the best he can and but a small amount of clothing, but when the ters having fled, what is to be done? The fu- The country will await with intense anxiety the gitives will be numbered by thousands or tens of result of the forward movement of the Federal thousands; no ragged garment like that which Butler has thrown over them, can shelter them

Another advocate of the emancipation of the slaves within the reach of our army, is ex-Governor Bourwell of Massachusetts. In his Fourth language:

"It marches logically, philosophically and inevitably towards the emancipation of this people (the four million slaves) and the citizens at the ballot-box, or statesman administering the government of this country, or General who guides its armies who does not admit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misunderstands the force of events, and is doomed to disappointment and

In speaking of the growing disposition in the Republican party to make this an anti-slavery pation of the existing state of affairs, said: war, the North Western Methodist Advocate, published at Chicago, says:

"There is an evident feelings among all loval classes in favor of an early termination of the present war, and with it the termination of American slavery. It has been at once our sin and our and struggling live carcase. punishment, and only can we hope for permanent system. It had become so interwoven with every part of the Government—with its politics, its leg-

. Monroe would create a national storm of indigna- That is just its position and it can not now twist tion. A more fearful storm would follow a proposal to sell them. In this state of the case it is out of it even with the aid of the biggest rifled-canmid the General Government desires the mind of non yet made. the people. We answer for ourself, and thousands more of the North-west, let the slaves in each seceded State be declared free from the date of The passage of the sessesion ordinance. We care not whether it shall be done by Congressional authority, by Presidential proclamation, or the de loyal border States purchased, and thus freedom imposition. may be consummated. The people did not enter this war with any such purpose; they only meant to enforce law and order; they now mean to remore the cause of the present hostilities. It was not began for this; but henceforth this is to be a war between freedom and slavery. The country can The irrepressible conflict must cease, and it can only cease by the overthrow of freedom or slavery. ivilization and barbarism, freedom and slavery. It is not to be settled on the old basis of the a considerable distance. The malaria arises and equality of barbariem with civilization. The slave is blown away from the immediate vicinity, and invest conquered slavery with the palm of victory miles away, were attached by the malarie they under the heel of conquest. Let the question of supremacy be settled once and forever. Let the front guard of our legions 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.' There are difficulties involved in so doing, but they must be met fairly and squarely.

and are not so insuperable as those which must attend another attempt to carry on this Government 'half slave and half free,' to administer harmoniously the affairs of 'a house divided against itself, or to settle peacefully an 'irrepressible

mins were as far off. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times boldly says:

no end to the present war, no compromise, no Company of Home Guards, for self protection. peace, which leaves the cause of it in existence. was formed, numbering one hundred and eighty The irrepressible conflict having taken this san- seven. gunary character, can no more be staid while The Democracy of Parke County are a unit slavery exists. It has been resolved by the whole | we understand, for Compromise and the whole people in the North that the Union must be pre- Union, without the loss of a single star. They served. The Government responds to this popular electric description are determined, at all hazards, to maintain the lar outburst of patriotism, and re echoes it in official instructions to our Foreign Ministers. This given to us by our fathers. The conduct of the is the one great part determined, and it is now be- Republican leaders towards the Democrats there. coming evident that it can not be made final and as well as elsewhere, has seen dictatorial, oversure without a semplete everthrow of the institu- bearing and tyranical in the extreme .- Terre tion of alevery.

Freedom of Speech. The Republican party, upon their organization, unfurled upon their banner as a leading motto "Free speech, free press and free men." Mor bitterly have they denounced all attempts to appress the free expression of sentiment whether ov voice or pen. Who can forget the thousand f panegyries which appeared in the Republican rints which came from Republican orators upon what was pronounced then the God given ribts of freemen? Now a change has come over their ideas of liberty-of freedom. Soon we expect it will be pronounced disloyal to even criticise and

oppose the governmental policy of a party administration, particularly of such atterances as an pear in Democratic papers or come from Demo crats. In fact, the Journal publishes a commu nication, without discent, in which "the prompt suppression, or extirpation, of all disloyal conduc, or utterances by speech or press," is propo sed, and "a public meeting to consider and act upon this vitally important matter." is suggested We suppose the writer intends that a public meeting shall determine what "conduct or utterances" are loval or disloyal, and who are loval citizens that may exercise "the freedom of discussion of all questions of policy." We do not believe there is a citizen in the loval

States but who sincerely desires the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. as formed by the patriots of the Revolution. By some it may be thought that the subjugation of the secession ists is the only remedy, or as Mr. HICKMAN, in a speech in Congress recently expressed it, it may be necessary for the eighteen northern States to make the "wheels of their chariots of war sink so deep in southern soil that the prints shall be left for a century to come." Others equally loyal and equally anxious to maintain the Governmen without a star representing the constitution of States stricken from the flag, may think that a willing submission to the laws and public policy of the nation constitutes its strength and is its crowning glory. This class may likewise think that while the sword is drawn to maintain the integrity and vindicate the honor of the Government, that the Olive Branch of peace should go with it—that mercy should be tempered with jus tice. Is it the intention of "the free speech and free press" party to promptly suppress or extir

denounced the British Government for its attempt to subjugate the British Colonics and predicted the during this war or afterwards, desire something consequences that would follow such a war. Has illegal and unconstitutional. We tell him that it ever been thought by any American that such John Quincy Adams maintained distinctly in "utterances" should have been suppressed or that such "free speech" was a "pestilent heresy?" Although CHATHAM opposed the policy of his tioned power to decree the emancipation of the government and the prevailing sentiment of slaves. If we have the power, why should we not the British people, the result verified his

Do we suppose that "those win come after" will crown. The constitutional rights and liberties of thank us for leaving our work half done? Is the thank us for leaving our work half done? Is the job we are now engaged in to plusant that we shall do a wrong to our childle: It we do not leave will prove but a shadow if the Chicago Platform them a chance to perform a similar one ten, twen interpreted by a public meeting is to determine his levalty or disloyalty, or his right to discuss is to be immediately affected by the result of the policy of the Government. Daily have we present war; an idea which we must "dismiss from evidences presented that the "party of freedom." our minds?" We tell our ancient friend that slaexcellence, are making rapid strides toward a desid concervatives step in to re-establish it. While potism, which might be the envy of the legitimists he has been musing, the fire of abolition has been of the Old World, who believe that kings and

Western Virginia. The brilliant and successful operations of Gen McClellan in Western Virginia, has effectually This is tolerably emphatic, but we do not dried up secessionism in that portion of the State mond, and we notice that Gen. Jourston is rapidly "We admit that it is an open question how for retrogading. A battle of any character will not we shall make this a war of slavery. Voluntarily take place this side of Manassas Junction, and it is doubtful now whether the enemy will make a stand at that point. We will not yet doubt but a dred slaves emancipated themselves and run to decisive battle on a large scale will take place this side of Richmond, which will test the valor and strength of the Confederates and the skill of their called 'contraband.' This will do pretty well duvigorous move on Richmond with a force that it ring the summer months, when the negro needs will require all the energy and power of the enefreets come, and there is no work, the rebel mas-

troops in Eastern Virginia. Trice to Secede. The Journal attempts to secole from it union position, but with no success, and its effort to show its consistency is a miserable failure. In of July speech, at Lowell, he used the following fact, in its effort to get out of the mud it sinks deeper into the mire. What is its position now? We quote from its issue of yesterday: The man who new concents to the demands of the rebels consents to surrender the Government

> to armed enemies. Before hostilities commenced the Journal declared that South Carolina and the secoded States could not do otherwise than they have done. Arguing from these premises, the Journal in antici-If any State will go from us, let it go. . And a war, we believe, is a thousand times worse evil than the loss of a State or a dozen States that bate us. • We shall be burthened as

badly to carry the corpre as to bear the restive In advance the Journal was willing to consent peace when we put it from us. Heretofore all to the demands of the rebels for a separation have conceded the difficulty of abrogating the It advecated disunion, and its arguments in favor of letting the States go that wanted to go, is just inlation, its judiciary, its commerce and manufac as applicable to the case at the present time ar tures, that its removal seemed impossible, but when they were put forth. The position of the Journety. This rebellion furnishes the justification and has not been misrepresented, and it can not its influence in favor of secession of a separation "The proposal to remand the slaves at Fortress of all the States dissatisfied with the Government.

Te Correspondents.

We are daily in receipt of anonymous com eree of a Brigadier General. If need be, declare vors may understand the reason they do not an martial law in each secoded State, and under it pear, we will state that we have made it an imall slaves free. How, matters not. The loyal perative rule not to publish communications un-States demand this, and they will enforce the demand. The loyal citizens of seconded States can he commenced, and the claims of masters in the

> The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of the sanitary commission, makes the following statement about

fever and ague: The encampment of troops there has brought not so on permanently half slave and half free. to light a curious fact that has bitherto been unnoticed. People who live in the immediate vicinity of western swamps are not so liable to be "Disguise it as we may, this is a war between affected by the malaria, producing fever and ague, &c., as those who reside on high ground at holding oligarchy must be subdued, and labor again ennobled by making it every where free.

"Therefore let there be no disastrous comprogrounds. Thus the soldiers who were sent for miss which shall give expiring slavery new life, or safety to the high grounds of Villa Ridge, fifteen

> The Lafayette Journal of the 15th inst. save considerable corn is coming in, and finds ready sale at sixteen cents at warehouses and sev enteen at the distilleries.

were sent away to avoid.

-To those who are afraid of the comet, we would my that it is thirty millions of miles from us, and will be no nearer. We wish all of our ene-

PARKE COUNTY .- There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Rockville on last Satur-The impression gains ground that there can be day, which was addressed by John G. Davis. A

The Object of the War. We copy the following extracts from the pres of the North, to show the views entertained by the conservative sentiment of the country in regard to the objects of the war. The Chicago

War for the supremacy of the Constitution is high and holy work, but war for the emancination of negroes would be the blackest crime of zivilization. Commence it and see how soon al Christendom will array themselves by the side of the South. Execuation, as universal and as deep as the atrocities of the Sepoy rebellion aroused in this country and Europe will be thundered into our ears, and the whole moral weight of hu manity will be hurled against us. In every respect the Lovejoy resolution, and the policy of which it is a premonition, if finally adopted b the Government, is unwise, criminal and incendiary. Let the Ailministration adopt it as the animating spirit of the war, and we will onnose the war and clamor for peace as fervently as any man in the Union; for then the Democracy wil be insulted and betrayed into support of everything they have in the past held to be unpatriotic and wicked. Lovejoy and men of the abolition stripe make the mistake of supposing that Democrats sustain the government through fear. Greeley has intimated the same thing. He and they seen to think we are disarmed and subdued, with courage and strength alike broken, at the feet of the inti-slavery Moloch, and that, therefore, the grand abolition opportunity is now presented. We warn them of their mistake. We call upon the coun try to mark the warning, and to witness the mis take. We have supported the administration against treason, and shall continue to support them so long as they observe the Constitution and seek the ultimate pacification of the country but the Lovejoy policy is itself as treasonable as

disunion and secession. The Chicago Post save: This war is one for the preservation of the Conlitution. So far, the war has been conducted for that purpose, and with that single object. When the Government shall prove false to its trust, and shall direct the war for purposes foreign to its original design, then, but not till then, will the Democracy try "stop thief." When that time comes, no voice from petty semi-secession iour nals will be needed to arrest both army and Gov ernment. The troops themselves will ground their arms. No power in the land will cumpe them to prostitute the flag of their country fo unjustifiable purposes. Until that time comes and we hope it is far distant, the Democracy wil render a cheerful and patriotic support to the flag of their country. In the history of the past they have been loyal, and they are not to be seduced at this day into the camp of treason and rebellion

The Detroit Free Press copies an article from the Terre Haute Evening Post upon " The real condition of the South," upon which it makes the following comments upon the necessity of confining the war to the objects which gave rise to it riz.: "to pat down rebellion, to insure obedience the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of the land, and to regain possession of the forts and other property belonging to the Govern ment which have been wrongfully taken from it." The respectability and intelligence of the rentleman from whom the facts are obtained is vouched for by that paper. These statements but

more desperate every day. When a rigorous deliver an oblique fire. Capt. Benham then orblockade shall be established, and all hope of European interference shall have vanished, and about 300 yar is above the ford, pass obliquely the people of those States can be made to understand and believe that this is not a war to abolish slavery, the contest will soon be closed. Note almost perpendicular, but two companies had sucthe closing paragraph of the article referred to. ceeded in clambering up, when the order was It save: "Finally, our informant thinks if the North

takable way, that it does not make war to abolish slavery, the war might he considered as almost front at the road. The Colonel executed this over. The recessionists feel and know they have order in gallant style. His line instantly formed entirely mistaken the case and their remedy, and the leaders tremble for their own personal

It is to be regretted that the President did not find space in his message to present this point in a wheat field down to the second ford, the officers clear and emphatic language, so that the whole people, North and South, might understand it, instend of devoting so much in argument against the exploded doctrine of the right of secession That would have done much in strengthening the Government. They rally their hosts by charging that Lincoln and his administration have made war upon them and their institutions. That this is an Abolition war for the destruction of slavery. Mr. Lincoln, in his message, does not undeceive them. A leading Republican member of Congress from Lincoln's own State, on the first lodging in the sycamore stump on which he was day of the session, makes a motion of an aggresstanding. The Major at the same time saw Gar a majority of the Republican members. A portion of the Republican press ring out the cry, "down with slavery," "when this war is ended let there not be a love be a lo let there not be a slave left in the land." While this course is pursued, how long must it take to not a war "to abolish slavery." We readily do such object in view. The mass of the Republican presses have as yet given no indications of of some ten minutes, during which the fire was such a policy. But it the radical Abolition element of the Republican party, the Beechers, the Greeleys and the Lovejoys are to run this war, or into an aid to their anti-slavery crusade, the cause they gave out from absolute exhaustion, and ti of the Union will receive a blow from which it can not recover. The spontaneous, majestic uprising of the people of the North was for the ac complishment of a single object. That object is, to put down rebellion, to asure obedience to the requirements of the constitution and the laws of the land, and to regain possession of the forts and other property belonging to the government which have been wrongfully taken from its possession. For this, and this only, have the people of the North risen as one man and tendered their support to the government. Party lines in this are obliterated, old animosities forgotten and wounded of our own and the rebel forces were democrats, republicans and conservatives mingle as brethren, vicing with each other in support of all proper measures to attain the desired end.

Men are abundant, and means are voted with for the night. unanimity, and will be forthcoming so long as the war shall not be perverted to the baseness of fanaticism. When that time shall come, if it ever does come, thousands of arms now uplifted in defence of the government will drop neverless. Discord and division will take the place of unanl

before they feel his claws. Congressional Representation. The following communication of the Secretari

the eighth census:

"Department of the interior,)
Washington, July 5, 1861. "In the Sporter of the House of Representatives:
"I, Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of ments.

Congress, approved May 23, 1850, entitled 'An This action must speak for itself. To pursue

more of the last	
proved 23d of May, 185	u, above referred to:
To the State of-	•
Alabama 8	Minnerota
California	Missouri
Connecticut	New Jersey
Florida · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	North Carolina
Illinois	Ohio
lowa	Pennsylvania
Kentucky 8 Louisiana 5	South Carolina
Maine \$	Texas
Naryland	Virginia
Michigan 6	. M 12COMMID

The aggregate being two hundred and thirtythree (233) Representatives. In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-

eighty-sixth. arge and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was Republican party—there is reason to believe held at Greencastle on last Saturday. Able that a large majority of the army did not vote on speeches in favor of compromise and the Union, their side. Of the generals in command, Mcwere made by Judge Chypool, of this city, and Clellan, Cadwallader. Patterson, Butler, and we Major A. M. Puett and others of Greencastle. dare say others are Democrats. Most of the offi We are assured that the Democracy of Putnam | cers of whom we know anything are either Dem county are united to a man in favor of compro- ocrats or of the Old Whig line. The Lieutenaut mise and peace—they look with horror and dis- General is an old Whig, ten years ago the can gust upon the civil war now raging in our coundidate for the Presidency of that party. Mr. Lin try, and would make any sacrifice to stop it. Our coln was himself chosen by about a third of the nformant states that Judge Claypool's effort was votes thrown in the election. His party could a very able one .- Terre Haute Journal.

HOW GEN. GARNETT WAS KILLED .- General timed expression of the President. If he relied Garnett was shot by a Sergeant of the 7th Indienly upon those who elected him, the end of the ana regiment, named Burlinghame, at a distance rebellion would be somewhat more indefinite than of about two hundred varils. Only one man, it now is. says the Wheeling Intelligencer, was near the General at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the troops having refused to raily. The raising a company for the war, at Cannelton. I Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he W. Brown, Esq., of this city, is also recruiting

feet to feet .- Cincinnali Gezette.

The Engagement at Corrick's Ford. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following interesting and graphic account of the engagement at Corrick's Ford:

At last we emerged from the Laurel Mountains, and came out on the Cheat River at Kahler's Ford, about twelve miles from, and due south from St. George. It was then noon. Our advance consisted of the Ohio 14th. Col. Steelman, 750; Col. Milroy's 9th Indiana, 500; Col. Dumont's 7th Indiana, 550, and two pieces arrillery, with 40 men-the total being 1,:40. The reserve was an hour or more behind, their march being doubly wearisome because of the necessary halts, and roads made worse by those who had preceded them. The boys were glad to plunge into the ford, as

were plastered to their waistbands. Emerging from the ford, our advance came in sight of the rear of the lugitive army, at the second ford below, where their baggage train was at rest, and their infantry drawn up to protect it. The advance regiment halted till Dumont's and the artillery came up to their support, when the unlucky firing of a gun by one of our men set the whole body in motion. The chase now became highly exciting. The rebels pitched the rest of their camp equipage

into the bushes: the officers threw their trunks containing their personal effects, into the gullier and ravines, and the privates gave up their blankets, knapsacks and canteens to the inexprable necessity of fighting or retreating, and they preferred the latter. Our advance pushed them so hard that they formed in line and commenced scattering fire, when our artillery opened on them and they instantly renewed their stampede. This stand, however, had given their baggage train time to get under way. The pursuit was hotly kept up for three miles, and they showed as wonderful an agility in flight as Porterfield's army at

Within a mile of the next ford, the mountain recedes on both sides from the river. The most of this comparatively level bottom land is com prised in the farm of Mr. James Corrick, and the fords are known by his name. In crossing the first of these fords to the right side of the river (as we were advancing) one of their wagons mired, and those in the rear had to halt until i could be relieved. The rebels meantime drew up in line on the opposite side in an oat field, and were concealed by a rail fence and the trees and bushes fringing that bank of the river. The bluff is from fifty to eighty feet higher than the land on the opposite side, down which the Ohio 14th was advancing, with Capt. Mow's company thrown out as skirmishers. As the skirmishers pressed on toward the ford, the teamsters cried out, "Don't shoot! don't shoot! We are going to surrender." The Captain then called to the Colonel, "Come on, Colonel Steelman, they are going to surrender," and the regiment was ordered to advance at a double quick. As he came opposite the bank where the rebels were drawn up, General Garnett cried, "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis," and that Instant the whole line was a blaze of light, as they poured a destructive volley upon the 14th. The men came to an instant halt, and returned the compliment wituout changing position, and then advanced nearer the river, taking position behind a worn out fence. The rebel battery then opened fire, and Barnett's artillery was ordered up. The sources, that the cause of the rebels is growing up to Steedman's support, but were compelled to up the hill from our right, and take the evemy it countermanded, and Col. Dumont ordered down the river to the ford, under cover of the height on could make known to the South in some unmisman's and Millroy's regiments, to take them is

firing along the entire line, and stampeded through vainly trying to rally them. Gen. Garnett was the last to cross the ford. which he did on foot, and stood by the river shore waving his handkerchief, and calling them to Union men at the South and in paralyzing the major Gordon, of the U.S. army, at this more rebellious arms now raised in resistance to the ment appeared on the opposite side which the rebels had just left, and seeing them huddled in the road, called to the advance of Dumont's command, which was rushing along like a whildwind to come on. Gen. Garnett directed the attention the sand. At the same instant, almost the only man who had the pluck to stand by the General make the people of the South believe that this is (a Georgian, be it said, to the shame of the chiv alry of Virginia,) fell dead by his side. Du Mr. Lincoln the justice to say we have as yet seen mont's regiment had come up in much less time to act which leads us to believe that he has any than it has taken to record this event, and poured a raking fire into the enemy, who made a stand upon each other in the wildest confusion. Du mont's regiment crossed the ford, and chased are to be allowed to pervert it from its true objects them two miles up the St. George road, where vouacked for the night

Major Gordon had crossed the ford in the mean-

and marched down the bed of the river, where the

water was frequently waist deep, and the moment the head of his column appeared the rebels ceased

time, and came up to General Garnett, who was in the last agony of death. He discovered his rank by the star on his shoulderstrap, closed his eyes, and seizing a linen handkerchief from m Indiana boy, tied up his face and composed his

The action was over. The reserve of the army came up soon after, and each regiment was as signed quarters on the battle field, built rousing carried off on litters to lumpital quarters, where they received immediate surgical aid, while the

The loss in killed and wounded fell entirely upon the Ohio 14th; they occupied the post of danger, and behaved like veterans under the fire of infantry and artillery. There was no flinching, but on the contrary a coolness and determination not only characteristic of the men, but mity in our counsels and disaster will await us on their gallant Colonel, who rode up and down the the battle field. The result is in the hands of the conservative republicans; let them chain the tiger as though by his own fire-side. Captain Benham in his relain brown suit, walked his horse up and down the ranks, giving his orders clearly and calmly as in the terrible day of Buena Vista, while the chivalric Col. Milroy chafed like a lion of the Interior announces the apportionment of because his now famous regiment could not be

Representatives among the several States, under brought into direct collision with the enemy. We cantured two stand of colors, one of the Georgia regiment; one rifled cannon, forty loaded wagons, hundreds of muskets and side arms, the army chest, but how valuable I did not learn, with

act providing for the taking of the seventh and and overtake an enemy having twelve hours the subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for the future worst of roads, and with scarcely a mountful of roads, and with scarcely a mountful of apportionment among the several States,' I have apportioned the Representatives for the Thirty-lighth Congress among the several States as hours without nourishment; fight a battle, cut off the baggage train, capture the cannon and rout provided for by said act in the manner directed the enemy, is not a feat of every day record, even by the twenty-fifth section thereof. And I do hereby further certify that the following is a cordiers from Indiana and Ohio, and the true men rect statement of the number of Representatives of Virginia! They prove themselves worthy of apportioned to each State under the last, or eightly enumeration of the population of the Uniand as ready to sacrifice their lives to preserve as and as ready to sacrifice their lives to preserve as ted States, taken in accordance with the act apthe people and the Union of the States!

Mr. Lincoln's Message--- Au Unfortu nate Expression. In the message of the President the following

sentence occurs: "It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets: that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elec-

Commenting upon this the Boston Courier re "The implication here certainly is, that the cribed my name and caused the seal of the De- party which elected Mr. Lincoln is to suppress partment of the Interior to be affixed, this 5th the rebellion! The indulgence of such an idea day of July, in the year of our Lord one thou- would be attended with the most disastrous consand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the in- sequences. The means and the men raised for dependence of the United States of America the the support of the Government have been fur-CALER B. SMITH. nished for the Union cause, and not to sustain Putnam County.—We understand that a very the funds must have come from opponents of the make no head against the rebellion." We regard this as a very unfortuate, and ill

Ballard Smith, Esq., of Perry county, is and his companion falling in different directions, cavalry company for Col. Baker's regiment, a the same place.—Eveneville Journal.

MEDICAL.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

NAPERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION OF Iron, purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combus-tion of Hydrogen sanctioned by the highest medicinal au-thorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no prep ration of iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in air maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each the swift flowing water of the Main Cheat purged of the following complaints, viz:

them of heavy loads of mud with which most In Debiltty, Nervous Afections, Braciation, Dyspep sis, Constipution, Diarrhes, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrafulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenatruction, Whites Chiorosts, Liver Onmplaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers Pimples on the Face, &c. In cases of General Debility, whether the result of acute

> muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description or written attestation would render credible.
>
> Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have very nearly become entirely forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have idenly re-appeared in the busy world, as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very sig-nal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, naciated victims of apparent maramus, sanguineous ex haustion, critical changes, and their complication of ner-vous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercises for which e physician has no name. In Nervous Affections of all kinds, and for reasons fo miliar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old exides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting or over-heating; and sently, regularly aperient, even in the gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation

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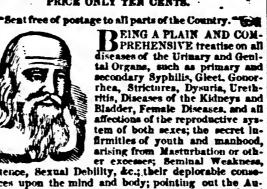
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[From the Mishawaka (St. Jos Co., Ind. Enterprise, Feb. Worthy of Merit. Among the many remedies offered to the public und some of them are valuable preparations—will do what is claimed for them—and are worthy of use and a place in every family. Belonging to this class may be mentioned Dr Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—Blood Purifier and Blood Pills—which are most excellent preparations, an have the desired effect in all cases for which their use i witness to this, having used them in our family with th best effects. We are also acquainted with many who speal voluntarily in praise of these medicines. One of our leading business men says that by the use of only four bottles of Purifier he received more than on hundred dollars worth of benefit. His difficulty was Dys these remedies for use in our family.

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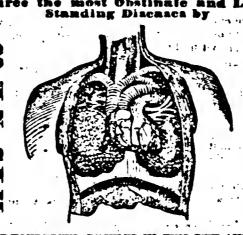
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They are made of simple herbs and can not herm only take to you the following circumstances, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been hald ever since his early youth, so much so that he was compelled to wear a wire. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottless his heir grows and after using some two treation of adjourners were in the I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice

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the efficacy of Prof. U. J. Wood's Hair Besterative, and gentlemen of the press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can here be given; see circular fee more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt. PROP. S. THALBERG, PLANIST. says on his arrival in the United States, he

was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative, his helr soun sepovered its original hue. CHARLES CARDEW, 13 MASSAU ST. M. T. Bays the gray bairs on his wife's bred were, after a few weeks' trial, turned into a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and

" A. C. RAYMOND, BATH, MAINE, Save he to now sixty years old, and his bair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of the Rectorative, the gray hairs have disappeared, both on asshead and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of hity-two, has used it with the

PIXLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., NEW ORLEANS, in 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy. M. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALABAMA. says the Restorative has done much good in his part of the country. He used it for hald-ness and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, LEBANON, KENTUCKY. Says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never know it to fail in accomplishing all it professes to A. J. ALDEN, McLANESBORO', M.L.,

Says he had the scald head eight years, and was baid, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he new has a rich, gless

Lecesser, Noble county, Indiana, Reb. & 1888. Prof. O. J. Wood, Dear Str—In the latter part of the year 1862, while attending to the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause school of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six mouths, the whole upper part of my scalp was entirely hereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintanous were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance. At my most intimate accounted GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaint-ances to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful phy-sicians in the country, but receiving no assurances from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until fortunately in the latter part of the year 1867, year restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in me. I tried one bottle, and found to my great natisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time I have used seven dollars' worth effect. Since that time I have used seven dollers' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich eset of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of no wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully.

Attorney and Commeler at Law.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir-Your Bair Besterative to rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Resterative a perfect test.

During the year 1854, I was so unfo thrown from my sulty against a ruck near the read side, from which my head received a most terrible blow, onneing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external striace of the head, from the effect of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire sur-face of the head. From the time i first discovered its

dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself; and, as I thought understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to recert to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reaafter the Brit. application, I not us weretism a tous us young hair as I ever new, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Best assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not

You can publish this if you think prepar. Yours, very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D. Office of the Jeffersonian, Phillippi, Va., Duc. 12, 'Ma.

Dear Sir:-I feel it my duty as well as my plea three bottles his hair grew out quite inxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agenta.

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